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Life and Light

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LIFE AND LIGHT For a whole year now **LIFE AND LIGHT** has missed the
FOR 1904. guiding hand of her who nurtured its infancy and cared
for all its later growth. But what seemed impossible has been done,—the
magazine has gone on without her, with many imperfections it is true,
and often with an overwhelming sense of the need of her wisdom. Now,
planning for the future, we mean to make its pages for 1904 better and
more helpful. Much space will be given to articles which will help in
our study of China. Mr. Beard, of Foochow, will tell us something of the
native preachers and teachers for whom he has an enthusiastic love. Miss
Hartwell and other missionaries of the Woman's Boards will give us the
illuminating vision that comes from personal experience, and Mrs. Joseph
Cook, Mrs. F. E. Clark, Miss Frances Dyer, and other favorite writers here at
home have promised their help. We shall share with you as much as possible
the letters directly from our missionaries; the Helps for Leaders will be more
than ever helpful, and we shall try to bring cheer from the success of workers in
other fields. In Our Work at Home we hope to give much of practical sug-
gestion concerning methods of work; and, what is even more important,
messages that shall deepen our own spiritual life, and quicken our motive
to all missionary service. In a word, we wish to bring new light, and so
new life to many women in the home churches. God grant that the little
magazine may be true to its name, and bring his own blessing to many souls
here and in lands afar.

THE YEAR'S We come to the close of our financial year with glad and
RECEIPTS. grateful hearts. Though the legacies have been less than in
the previous year, yet the gain in contributions has been such that our work
for the next twelve months can go on without being cut. Most of the
Branches have increased their gifts, and several have made the twenty per
cent advance asked for. A most encouraging fact is that the increase has

come from many givers, there having been no large single donations. To be remembered in the gift and prayer of many is far better than to receive the help of only a few. We are assured also that in many cases all understand that this must be a permanent advance; we can never go back to the old figures; we cannot put the vigorous youth back into kilts or short clothes. Surely He who "sat over against the treasury and beheld how the people cast money in" long ago, has taken note of every gift of love and sacrifice brought to his service this last year.

THE MEETING The meeting of the American Board at Manchester, AT MANCHESTER. October 13-16, was one of those which are good to remember. Perfect autumnal weather made it easy for those in the vicinity to attend single sessions, while the number from abroad who were present through the whole was large. While recognizing many limitations both of means and the number of workers, yet most of the addresses gave a strong note of cheer, and we felt more than ever sure that even now the kingdom of God is coming, and it is our privilege to see the dawn of that glad day and to hasten its coming. The word of native churches fully self-supporting, repeated as it was from Japan, from China, from India, from Africa, was full of promise, and Dr. Barton's paper on the five departments of the work, industrial, medical, literary, educational, evangelistic, made us feel that the victory over heathenism is almost in sight, and that we should be fools and cowards to let the work falter now. From first to last it was good to be there. The following facts show the progress of the work of the Board. In 1893 the number of native helpers was about 2,600; in 1903 the number was about 3,500, including preachers, pastors, evangelists, catechists, teachers and Bible-readers. In 1893 the number of churches was 430, now there are 525; and the churches and Christians which gave about \$92,700 in 1893, contributed over \$167,500 in 1903.

THE RETURN OF We have followed the Deputation, which sailed for THE DEPUTATION. Africa in early April last, with warm interest and sympathy in all their pleasant and their wearying experiences. We have rejoiced in all the comfort and help they have given to the missionaries and to the native Christians, and we expect a great quickening to our own interest as we hear the story of their wanderings. But one went forth with them who comes not back. Mrs. Sydney Strong, the only woman in the party, died on shipboard just before reaching Naples. She had been an invaluable help through all the journey, and we here counted greatly on the stimulus she would bring to the women in the home churches. She has met her coronation; we rejoice and give thanks for all that she was and all that she has done. She rests, but her works will follow on and on.

A GOOD SUGGESTION. We have seen the church calendar of the First Congregational Church, Dedham, Rev. E. H. Rudd, pastor, and therein is a suggestion. Sunday, October 11th, was their foreign missionary day, and as Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, Japan, is their foreign pastor, an attractive picture of this missionary, wife and four children is given on the first page of the calendar so that every family may have this reminder of their personal relation to the distant friend of their adoption.

HELPS FOR MISSION STUDY. Those who are leading Mission Study classes and those who have charge of programs will find much help in the article for Study Helps on China, which appears on page 557. It has been prepared with great care after examining the publications of our own and other Boards, and it should be in the hands of every leader. Extra copies may be obtained from Miss A. R. Hartshorn.

CHINA A LITERARY NATION.

BY MISS FRANCES J. DYER.



N his return recently from an extended trip abroad, Dr. George F. Pentecost was asked this question, "If you were a young man entering upon your life work, which of the missionary fields you have just visited would you select?" Most persons may be surprised at his answer. Without the least hesitation he replied: "From every point of view, I should select China. In the first place, the Chinaman is far and away the strongest man in the East. In the second place, the solution of the Chinese question is the most important of all the questions now confronting the world."

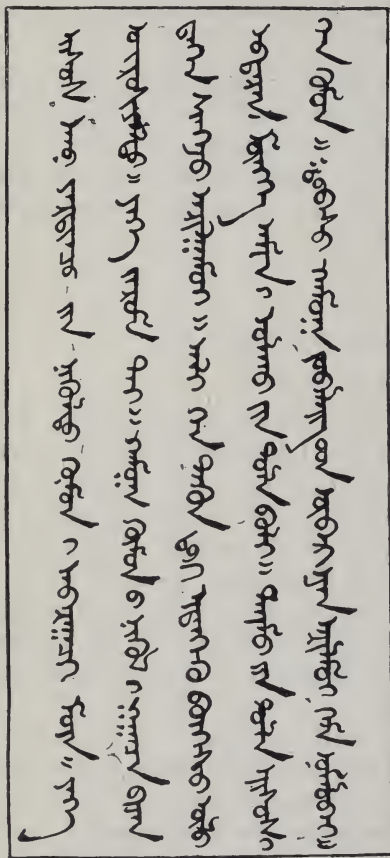
One naturally inquires, In what respect is he the strongest man in the East? For one thing, in his powers of physical endurance. He seems incapable of fatigue, wholly devoid of "nerves," and proof against those errors of diet that kill ordinary mortals. Then this remarkable vitality is matched by an extraordinary intellectual activity. A common maxim among them is, "Study is the highest pursuit a man can follow," and they have been following it without intermission for several thousand years.

Before Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees an emperor of China had established an educational system, which is still in existence. As early as the twenty-fourth century, B. C., each family had a schoolroom, each township a high school, and each county a college, while the emperor was the patron of letters and music. Degrees corresponding to our M.A. and B.A. were

in use in the seventh century, B. C. Confucius, whose ethical teachings are often compared with those of Christ, was born nearly four hundred years before him. Mencius, another famous educator, was contemporary with Plato. Before America was ever heard of, and when England's two universities were in their infancy, the Ming emperors were busy building up an

elaborate system of literary, medical, legal, and astrological colleges. There were no short cuts to learning. The course at the Imperial University was ten years long. No wonder that the Chinese are a race of students! Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who may be said to be the founder of modern state education in the Flowery Kingdom, says that the country owes its longevity, if not its extent, to the conserving power of the student class.

But what do the people study? Of what does their knowledge consist? Can they be called in any true sense a literary nation? The first book put into the hands of a lad—girls, of course, are not educated—is called the Three Character Classic. It is not exactly modern, having been composed eight and a half centuries ago, but “there are few compositions which have been so thoroughly ground into the memory of so many millions of the human race as this.” Dr. Smith tells us that “the little pupil is enlightened on the progressive nature of numbers; the designations of the heavenly bodies; the three relations, between prince and minister, father and son,



SPECIMEN OF CHINESE PRINTING—A MONGOL TRACT.

man and wife; the four seasons; the four directions; the five elements; the five cardinal virtues; the six kinds of grain; the six domestic animals; the seven passions; the eight kinds of music; the nine degrees of relationship, and the ten moral duties.” If the child survives, and strange to say he usually does, this classic is followed by a dry-as-dust enumeration of sur-

names, more than four hundred in number, which he memorizes. In like manner he saturates his mind with the works which have come down through the hands of Confucius, and in ordinary parlance are spoken of as the Chinese Classics. "Book after book is stored away in the abdomen (in which the intellectual faculties are supposed to be situated), and if the pupil is furnished with a clue of half a sentence, he can unravel from memory, as required, yards, rods, furlongs, or miles of learning." The result is that the Chinese literatus, like Pope's gentleman, has "loads of learned lumber in his head." Although Confucian education imparts a certain culture, it has been aptly called "cultured ignorance."



ROWS OF CELLS WHERE STUDENTS ARE EXAMINED.

Examinations for government positions are a distinctive feature of the Chinese educational system. In some cities examination halls are provided capable of seating six hundred to eight hundred persons. In Nanking the master's degree hall is arranged to receive thirty thousand men at the same time, and provides for each a small, separated booth or stall. But in most places the students club together and rent temporary quarters for the two weeks required for the examinations. There are thousands of competitors. Last year it was estimated that nine hundred and sixty thousand entered the lists, although less than two thousand had any chance of success. Nothing daunted by failure they act upon the principle, "If at first you don't succeed,

try, try again." Sometimes a man strives a whole lifetime before receiving the coveted degree. As a result, grandfathers and grandsons may be students together. In the province of Anhui a few years ago thirty-five of the competitors were over eighty years of age, and eighteen over ninety. Nowhere else on earth could such a scene be duplicated. The tests are very severe, lasting ten, fifteen, or even twenty hours at a time. But never a sign of fatigue on the part of these imperturbable Celestials, even though they be octogenarians.

The official examiner, called the literary chancellor, is an important functionary. He is appointed by the throne, and during his stay of three years in a province ranks as a special imperial ambassador. He lives in the greatest luxury, sleeps and walks in nothing but silk, has the best food the

country can produce, pays for absolutely nothing he receives, and is loaded with bribes and presents. He has a flotilla of eighteen house-boats guarded by gun-boats, on the largest of which, high up on the main-sail, is this inscription: "By Imperial Command the Chancellor of the Board of Education in——Province." On the side of the boat

is this command: "Be

respectfully quiet." So the great literary man rides from point to point behind the lattice windows of his stately craft.

The Board of Rites, one of the great departments of the government, controls the whole educational system, which is superb in organization, however archaic it may be in what is taught. Peking is the literary center of the empire, and has the most famous society of scholars in Eastern Asia. Its buildings were destroyed by the Boxers in 1900.

These disjointed facts are sufficient to show that China has her literati as truly as European nations. They are the real rulers and, strange to say, were solidly opposed to the reform movement of 1898, which aimed to introduce modern ideas in education. The young emperor, Kuang Hsu,



DAY SCHOOL AT LIEN-SAI, FOOCHOW MISSION.

headed one of the greatest revolutions the world has ever seen. The story of his edicts in favor of Western learning, which nearly cost him his life, is as thrilling as a romance.

The contrast between institutions founded by Christian missionaries and the Confucian colleges is too marked to escape notice. One of the strongholds of the latter is the celebrated White Deer College, older and more exclusive than Oxford, but upon it is the mildew of decline. Not thirty miles away stands a Christian college, and the difference in the character and bearing of its students shows how faith in Jesus Christ changes the whole life.

When the seed of gospel truth does take root in the Chinese mind it falls upon good ground. The memory, strengthened by long discipline, is able to retain not only single verses, but entire chapters, and even whole books of the Bible. This alone is no small advantage, for Jesus said, "The words that I speak unto you are spirit and are life." Vitalized by them, these remarkable men of the East, already strong physically and mentally, are capable of becoming a great spiritual force in solving world problems. The more we know about the Chinese the easier it is for us to see why Dr. Pentecost gave the answer quoted at the beginning of this article.

HOME AND CHILD LIFE IN CHINA.

BY MRS. ALICE G. WEST.

IN no less authority than that of Dr. Headland, of the Peking University, we are told that "there is nothing in China more common than babies, nothing more troublesome, nothing more attractive." And the same learned writer goes on to tell us that "a Chinese baby is a round-faced little helpless human animal, whose eyes look like two black marbles over which the skin has been stretched, and a slit made on the bias. His nose is a little kopje in the center of his face above a yawning chasm which requires constant filling to insure the preservation of law and order. On his head are small tufts of hair in various localities, which give him the appearance of the plain about Peking."

As is well known, the welcome this little human animal meets with in a Chinese home depends upon its sex. Boys are always welcome, however many may have preceded, for sons mean bread-winners, the life-long stay and support of the parents; and most of all, the defence of the souls of parents in the spirit land against an existence of lonely wandering, hungry, cold and miserable. For unless a male descendant in direct line shall burn paper money, paper clothes and houses before the ancestral shrines, how can the souls of the departed be provided for?

As to the baby girls, if only girls come, or if they come in homes where bread is scarce, their fate is hard. They are very likely to die of deliberate neglect, if not by murder; or perhaps be sold for a trifle to a family who expects to need a wife for a son some day, and thinks it cheaper to buy now than then. The killing of girl babies is frowned upon even in China, by law and public sentiment; but China is a country of contradictions, where frowns are not always heart-deep, but may be only a matter of surface intended to "save the face." To Western mothers it might seem kinder to drown a tiny baby quickly than to give it to a professional baby-peddler to be carried in a basket with others, all wailing together, up and down the street, offered to heartless passers-by for ten cents, or less if one would buy the basketful, as actually happened in one missionary's experience. Don't blame the poor mother too harshly for killing her baby, for she was perhaps herself beaten for bringing a useless girl into the world, and she is only saving her little daughter from a fate that drives thousands upon thousands of wives every year to self-murder. Chinese mothers are so ignorant of hygiene, and so incredibly careless, that even the welcomed babies have a hard time, only half of them reaching their second birthday.

When a baby girl is kept, there seems little difference in the treatment during babyhood of her and her more welcome brother. In either case the baby is a tyrant and the mother a slave. To quote Dr. Headland once more: "The baby soon becomes a little tartar. Father, mother, nurse, uncles, aunts, grandparents, are all made to do his bidding. In case any one of them seems to be recalcitrant, the little dear lies down on his baby back on the dusty ground and kicks and screams until the refractory person has repented and succumbed, when he gets up and good-naturedly goes on with his play, and allows them to go about their business."

One wonders how the older children develop any degree of meekness and docility with this inauspicious beginning. But a Chinese proverb explains: "A tree crooked in starting will straighten itself in time."

When baby is a month old there comes a great feast of congratulation, when neighbors and friends bring presents, and the baby is given its "milk-name," the home name, never to be used by strangers. His teacher will give him a second name when he begins school, and a third one will be added either at his marriage or his higher examinations. Parents often give a baby boy a contemptuous name, or even a girl's name, to trick the evil spirits into the belief that he is not worth harming. Chinese children are not supposed to need much clothing besides their little yellow skins, but they are abundantly supplied with red strings on neck and arms, many with charms of various sorts to keep off infantile ails, and the evil spirits that are the dread of Chinese, old and young.

That babies in China are played with and amused goes without saying, for they have countless nursery jingles, more familiar than any other literature, to every class, from prince to beggar.

The beginning of a queue is the same mark of dignity to a Chinese boy that the first trousers are to the little man of the West. What a convenience he finds it! His father leads him by it, it is the reins when he plays horse, later on he uses it in drawing circles in the geometry class, or to whip his donkey when he drives. Even his enemy takes advantage of it in times of disagreement.

Children of the two sexes play and work and quarrel together till they are about six years old, when they are considered boy and girl, and the poor little girl begins her weary career of seclusion and subjection. Girls of the poor have no teaching, but become little slaves about as soon as a new baby comes to the home. If there is no baby to tend, the omnipresent silkworms, the spinning and shoe binding never fail, and always fuel must be gathered. It takes the combined energies of a whole family, old and young, to keep up the supply of fuel. Except close by the coal mines the common fuel is twigs, weeds, dry leaves, and the waste in the streets, a scanty supply, barely sufficient for the short-lived fires used for cooking and to heat the brick benches that serve for beds, and which are the only warm places in cold weather.

We are told that Chinese children play merrily at a great variety of games that do not require too vigorous exertion, but to foreigners it seems as if children were always hard at work, like their elders, industriously plodding away by methods of their far-away ancestors. Many a little girl is given over, as a betrothed bride, to hard service in the house of her future mother-in-law. Marriage customs in China, as concern the little brides, are most pathetic, but too complex to be touched upon in this brief account of home life. Suffice it to say that the Chinese never associate the idea of happiness with that of marriage.

Girls in homes of wealth are allowed neither to play nor work, but are kept in strict seclusion with only scanty teaching, music, embroidery and gossip to while away the tedious hours. The wife of a high official once told a foreign lady that she hoped to be born a dog in her next existence, that she might go where she chose.



A FUTURE WIFE.

A good picture of the life of Chinese girls is seen in a little book written by Pang Tai Ku, a celebrated literary woman of China, eighteen centuries ago. She was the young widow of a philosopher, and the emperor of her day, to show her honor for the service she had rendered her blind brother in the composition of a famous history, gave her a beautiful palace on the imperial grounds, and commanded all the ladies of the court to do her reverence as the "Instructor of Women." At that time she wrote these discourses, which are still regarded in China as the standard authority on etiquette for women. Her instructions portray the modest, gentle, self-effacing lady of

silent tongue and footstep, obedient and deferential to husband and parents. But at the close of the little book the Instructor of Women betrays the sad fact that even in her day not all Chinese girls patterned after the ideal, for she appends to her treatise: "The present generation's children are very bad. They grow up following their own wills. They are stubborn and talkative, disrespectful of parents. Such girls are worse than wild cats."

It must indeed be a woman of superhuman grace and self-control who could follow all the precepts of Pang Tai Ku in the complex Chinese household that their patriarchal domestic arrangement involves. For remember, there will often be under a single roof the aged



TWO SCHOOL CHILDREN, MADIOGA.

grandfather, (to whom belongs all the property, and supreme authority over time, labor, even over life itself, of the entire household), several middle-aged sons with their wives and perhaps even a concubine or two, and last but by no means least, several groups of grandchildren from adult age down to babies. The sons' wives are all alike subject to the aged grandmother, and take precedence of each other according to the age of their respective husbands. If, as sometimes happens, the grandfather is a great-grandfather, the collection of uncles and cousins of various degrees must be something perplexing to the mind, and exasperating to the nerves of the head housekeepers. The widows in the family are the drudges *par excel.*

lence. One can imagine the opportunities in such a household for differences of opinion over discipline of children, or comparative claims on the patriarch's purse. Is it any wonder that in the humbler ranks of life in China, where privacy is impossible, the foreigner is often appalled by the uncontrolled torrents of invective toward each other in which the women indulge, in spite of the precepts of Pang Tai Ku?

But how can we explain the cruelty in the Chinese homes? Dr. Ament once began a missionary address by saying: "It is impossible to tell the truth about the Chinese without lying." Nowhere does that paradoxical



SCHOOLGIRLS AT PLAY, 'SOUTH CHINA.

statement hold truer than in regard to Chinese families in their treatment of their own members. Everyone who has had intimate knowledge of Chinese in their home life can tell of love and sacrifice and devotion and tenderness manifested there. Yet on every hand is seen heartless cruelty, and absolute lack of the commonest instincts of sympathy. Perhaps it is because the whole nation has been ground into the dust for centuries in the fierce struggle of poverty for the bare necessities of existence, till every fiber of the people is dull to suffering, both in one's self and others. Perhaps it is because the hopeless paganism in which they have been frozen for

ages has killed out all tenderness. No, not killed it, but stupefied it, for missionaries say that among the very first fruits of the new faith to manifest itself in Chinese character is an unwonted tenderness and sympathy for pain and sorrow. The world moves slowly, but it is moving surely, and into the light.

MISSIONARY LETTERS.

TURKEY.

Missionaries face many of the problems that perplex us at home, often in an intensified form. For example, Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke, writing from Sofia, September 21st, says:—

THE question of time is often a puzzle to me. Surely time enough is given for all that it is one's duty to do, yet every day work is crowded out for lack of time, work that is so greatly needed that it is hard to decide what is most important. I began this school year with the determination that whatever is neglected my children shall not be—that the best interests of the kindergarten are my first care. Still, not even this is easy to decide, interests extend in so many directions. Is it not often true of one's time and effort "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth"?

As you can imagine, matters here are in a state of great uncertainty. One day we are told that war between Bulgaria and Turkey is inevitable, the next that the war cloud is blowing over. It is a time of great anxiety here and of suffering and death in Macedonia.

The subject of Macedonia comes up in every prayer meeting and voices not accustomed to public prayer are heard praying for God's mercy on that distressed people. The Young Men's Christian Association in Sofia, Philippopolis and Samokov have sent out an appeal to Christians in other lands to use their influence with God and man for the ending of these miseries. All Macedonians, and there are many such in the Sofia church, have a part in the financial burden to carry. Taxes are frequently levied on them by the committee which they can hardly refuse to pay. As if to make up for devastated fields across the boundary, an abundant harvest has been gathered in here in Bulgaria. One man said that not in the memory of his father or his grandfather had the grain crop been so heavy.

From Aintab, Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge, writing of her hospital work, gives us something of the aftermath of last winter's glorious revival:—

It is hard to have things stop, although we are very tired and need the vacation. It is hard to have to send the patients away sometimes not yet fit to go. Even if they are well, it is hard to part with them. Especially is it

hard when they have begun a new life in Christ to send them back to homes and surroundings where there is almost nothing to encourage or help them, and where there will be constant temptation to go back to the old evil lives. They seem so weak, like little children just learning to walk sent out among rocks and pitfalls. We can trust them to the Saviour who is mighty to keep.

It has been beautiful to see the change come into the lives and desires of some as we watch them day by day. The two young men from Killis we learned to care for very much. They were not demonstrative, but both seemed to be in earnest and feel that they needed our prayers, for they knew how hard things would be for them at home. Both had been drinking men, one a very hard drinker, and both were for a time very ill. It was hard to part with them. Another Killis man, a carriage driver, seriously injured in the knee, who has led a bad, rough life, has had a hard time. He is now in a house in the city. God is softening his heart wonderfully, and teaching him new things by means of all the pain.

Yusuf, a poor Kurdish lad, was in the hospital a long time, and though very quiet and apparently stupid at first, his heart seemed to open almost without our knowing it, as he listened to the talks and prayers. Then his face grew brighter, and he responded so gratefully to kindness that we could not but see a change, and finally he spoke, as if he really knew what he was saying, about God giving him a new, clean heart, and later on he prayed in a very childlike way and in the simplest Turkish, saying, "O Lord, we are all crazy, but help us as thou didst help the crazy man who came to thee." (He had heard the Sunday before of the demoniac of Gadara.) "No one has drawn us to thee, thou hast drawn us thyself, and we praise thee for giving us a new heart." He went out from the hospital and is staying now in the Khan, and though poor, ragged, and often in pain, he seems to have learned to trust and praise all the time.

For six weeks we have had a little meeting at our house for some of the men patients who had gone to the city and two or three in the hospital who were living this new life and seemed to need more personal help than they could get in the big meetings. I don't think I ever enjoyed any meetings as I have these, because it was a little company of those who had learned to love the Lord, and whom we loved, and whom He was allowing us to help a little. We came very close together and the Lord was in the midst. An earnest young college graduate, who finished his studies in June, has promised to meet with them through the summer while we are away. Some can read and some cannot, but all are glad to come and learn. We spread rugs and cushions in a small, empty room and sit on the floor, sing, have a

Bible talk on some practical subject, and talk about it freely, sometimes have an appropriate story and then a little time of prayer.

The hospital prayer meeting for all the workers has been kept up through the spring, and also the meeting for the women workers by themselves. I wish there were time and room to tell of other patients. We have had some dear children, especially some dear small boys, but I am afraid I cannot trust myself to write about them in this letter. Perhaps they can be put in a special letter for little people this summer.

I have been thinking of ways in which more can be done another year, if only the right workers can be found. One sees opportunities in so many directions right here in our medical work, enough to keep several people busy all the time. One thing that seems plainly needed is more definite, personal, evangelistic work in the wards, day by day. Also the same kind of work for the outdoor clinic patients, several hours, three days in the week, both for Dr. Hamilton's clinic and the general one. Some kind of a Bible class to help the new Christians in the hospital would be good. The old city patients should be followed up with visits and reading matter in their homes. The old patients who have gone away from Aintab would be helped with letters and tracts sent to them. If they cannot read, some neighbor or friend often can. There should be some regular work done in our little khan, which is often full. A kind of mothers' meeting, or class for the mothers of little babies born in the hospital, might be very helpful, as they are often young or know very little about getting help for themselves or their children. Some of this work could be done, at least to some extent, by hospital workers, but much of it would take more time than we could give. I hope we can find some college student again who will help us; but a student can give only a little time. A good woman who would give a good part of her time might be found, I think, but would probably have to be at least partly supported; perhaps five or six pounds, twenty-two to twenty-seven dollars, would be needed. Could anyone help us with this sum?

There is no room left in which to tell of the city work, or the good conferences we have been having here, the general one of the missionaries and native workers, and a special woman's conference for women's work, with prayer meetings, papers and discussions. Delegates came from different parts of the mission, many of them hungry for spiritual food. Many informal meetings have been held by these workers and those here. We all need much prayer and true wisdom and much love.

NEWS FROM OTHER FIELDS.

It is said that travelers in foreign lands see only what they go to see, and that therefore many a tourist passes through mission lands without a glimpse of the beautiful and heroic work of missionaries. But now, in these latter days, there has arisen in England a "Christian Tourists' Association," organized for a missionary tour around the world. It was to start on the 8th of October, and crossing our country was to visit Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Palestine and Egypt. May its members bring cheer and help in every land to the native churches and to their devoted missionaries.

The Wesleyan Methodist Society of England was founded in 1813, and has had a noble history, but never before has it sent forth at one time so large a number of missionaries as are sailing this autumn and winter,—a total of ninety-three. The "Monthly Notices" of the society rightly says that "by the gifts of the churches they are sent, and only by the prayers of Christians can they be sustained. They are representatives and substitutes of those who stay at home; they have a right to count upon their interest, their sympathy, their constant intercessions." Surely this is true of our own missionaries also.

India.—The American Methodist women have the honor of having sent the first qualified lady doctor to India, Miss C. Swain, who went out in 1869. At present there are eighty-five medical missionary women in that country, forty-six of whom are English. There are forty million of India's women secluded in zenanas, and accessible only to doctors of their own sex. And there are one hundred and forty-four million of women who can neither read nor write.

Miss Susie Sorabji, the East Indian lady whose name is familiar to mission lovers, writes to *The Zenana*, an English magazine, a graphic account of a visit made by her mother and herself to an annual fair held at the famous cavern temples of Karli, where ten thousand pilgrims were gathered. In one of the caverns was a sacred stream dripping from the roof. The people believe that if a drop falls upon the palm of a devotee she will have a son; if on the wrist, her husband will die. On this occasion relays of young girls stood with trembling hand awaiting a sign from the goddess of the stream. But the stream was nearly dry, and the poor worshippers' cries were heart-rending.

When hope had given place to despair, the Sorabji ladies closed in with the words, "Sisters, whom have you been calling to? We know of One who always hears and answers." Simply and quickly they told of the true God who said, "Ho everyone that thirsteth, come ye to the waters," and

those despairing eyes moistened with new hope. The poor, simple creatures besought for more, saying, "We have never heard such good words before, mother; our hearts have never been so satisfied. Let us bring others to hear the good news." And true to their word, for two days they kept returning, bringing other women with them.

J. C. M.

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN SHEETSWA.

The American Bible Society has just made a New Testament in Sheetswa, a language spoken by three million natives of East Central Africa. The translation was the work of Rev. E. R. Richards, who has been twenty-three years in the Inhambani district. The only other translation for East Central Africans is the Tonga Testament, but it can be used by a comparatively small number. Sheetswa has never before been written, and this Testament, furnished by Americans, will be the beginning of a language for them in permanent form. Rev. Mr. Richards, who is now here, declares these people to be intelligent, and to have much promise in them.

For the last few years a great missionary work, under care of English Congregationalists, has been carried on most successfully in New Guinea. The pioneer work is now nearly complete, and has been done magnificently by a noble band of workers. One of them, Rev. Mr. Walker, telling his story, says the people are not by any means all degraded savages. At first he thought he could not love them, but that feeling soon passed and now he finds his work a great pleasure, a work which he "would not exchange for any other in the world." The promise is always made good, if a man give up earthly friends and goods he shall receive "a hundredfold more in this life," receive the deep peace and satisfaction that is life's best gift.

THAT the English law against child-marriage is not enforced may be seen from the subjoined figures. These are taken from census statistics and have authority. The table recently published by the Prabasi of Allahabad shows the number of widows in Bengal from one year old and upwards: 1 year, 433; 2 years, 576; 3 years, 651; 4 years, 1,756; 5 years, 3,861; 5 to 10 years, 34,705; 10 to 15 years, 75,590; 15 to 20 years, 142,871.

The fact that babies in their first year are already widows implies that a far larger number of marriages have taken place, and it might be possible to estimate the number of wives under one, two, three, four, five years and upwards by multiplying the number of widows by thirty or forty. This applies only to Bengal, and would need to be further multiplied, according to local conditions, to find the total for all India of child-widows and child-wives, any of whom may become life-long widows long before they know what marriage means. Think of the misery of one child-widow and imagination staggers at the woe these numbers imply.

Junior Work

EVANGELISTIC
MEDICAL
EDUCATIONAL

To give light to them that sit in darkness.—Luke i. 79.

HELPS FOR LEADERS.

MISSIONARY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

ONE has but to recall the many notable missionaries, who, like Mackay, Judson, Livingstone, Henry Martyn and Dr. Scudder, bear witness to the influence of a book in the early shaping of their lives, to realize what a great force leaders call to their aid when they put suitable books into children's hands. The missionary biography, written for a child's comprehension, with the dramatic tales of adventure and hardship which abound in all pioneer work, thrills the boy's heart and wins his quick sympathy. Tales of foreign countries and life contribute to his knowledge of history and geography; especially if he be taught to fit the names in the book to the names on his maps. The little lad who once read the story of our Ahmednagar hospital in his *Dayspring*, got out an atlas and found the place on the map, and with his finger on the name announced that when he grew up he was going to be a doctor right there, had at least a definite idea and a real intention. The more thoroughly missionary life is woven into daily life the closer hold it has upon the growing intelligence.

Not many years ago there was great lack of books of any kind for children, but talented pens have succeeded in creating an overwhelming secular literature for them and at last the need for missionary literature is being supplied, and a number of good books are at our service. A list of those suitable for mission circles or Sunday school libraries is given and names of others will be printed as published.

Some children will read eagerly whatever is put into their hands. Others care little for any book, and tactful suggestions are necessary. If great interest is shown by the leader herself in a certain book the inherent imitative nature of the child will be roused. Half an incident may be told and the rest safely left to curiosity. A book review can be adapted to their capacity; a group of children being asked to read a chapter apiece, and to tell it in their own language at a special meeting, in line with their training

in English at school. Few will be content to read only the assigned chapter. A book offered as a prize for constant attendance or some good work done may be a great incentive.

Bound volumes of the *Mission Dayspring*; *The Story of John G. Paton*; *Samuel Crowther*, by J. Page; *Mackay of Uganda*, by his Sister; *Lion-Hearted*, a boy's life of Hannington; *James Gilmour and His Boys*, by R. Lovett; *A Junior's Experience in Mission Lands*, by Mrs. B. B. Comegys; *Topsy Turvey Land*, by S. M. Sweemer; *With My Dogs in the Northland*, by E. R. Young; *By Canoe and Dog Train*, by E. R. Young; *Child-Life in Chinese Homes*, by Mrs. M. I. Bryson; *Child-Life in Indian Homes*, by Mrs. M. I. Bryson; *In the Tiger Jungle*, by Jacob Chamberlain; *Seven Little Sisters who Live on the Round Ball*, by Jane Andrews; *The Great Big World*; *Soo-Thai*.

SIDELIGHTS FROM PERIODICALS.

TURKEY.—The Macedonian question occupies much space in the recent magazines. The *North American Review* for October contains an article entitled "The Gordian Knot in Macedonia," and the October number of the *Review of Reviews* presents one on "The Macedonian Struggle." These are exhaustive treatments of the subject. "A Possible Solution," in the *Fortnightly Review* for October, and articles in the *Monthly Review*, *Blackwood's*, and the *Contemporary Review*, for the same month, are based on personal reminiscences. For a short summary, see the *World's Work*, for October, which, under "The March of Events," reports on "Turkey and the Conscience of Christendom." The *Outlook*, for October 10th, contains "An Open Letter to Chekib Bey, the Sultan's Minister to the United States," by Rev. Edward B. Haskell, of Salonica. This is an argument against the baseless rumor that missionaries incite rebellion, and is pleasant reading because of its sound reasoning and withering sarcasm. The *Cosmopolitan* for November presents "The Turk as a Soldier," with good illustrations, one of which shows the palace of the Sultan.

JAPAN.—In the *Cosmopolitan* for November, Count Hirokichi Mutsu writes on "Japan's Wonderful Progress, as Shown by the World's Fair at Osaka," and attributes this largely to the present educational system of the country. The *Review of Reviews* for November contains an interesting article on "The Rebirth of the Japanese Language and Literature," through the decision of the government to adopt the Roman letters. This cannot fail to be of wonderful help to the missionaries in their study of the language. An article in the *North American Review* for October describes "Japan's

Growing Naval Power," and is especially interesting when compared with the account of the Turkish army referred to above.

CHINA.—The *Independent* for October 22d contains an article on "The Reform Movement in China," by Leong Kai Chew, which is especially suggestive as showing what is being done by the Chinese to elevate themselves.

E. E. P.

Our Work at Home.

OUR CHRISTIAN MEMORIALS.

BY MRS. EDWARD L. MARSH.

"THAT this may be a sign among you that when your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying, What mean ye by these stones? Then ye shall answer them, That the waters of Jordan were cut off before the ark of the covenant of the Lord; when it passed over Jordan, the waters of Jordan were cut off, and these stones shall be a memorial unto the children of Israel forever."

We have come again to the great memorials of our Christian year, and it seems fitting to pause and reflect upon the significance of these anniversaries.

Happy are the families who have gathered about the ancestral fireside for Thanksgiving, if they have kept in their lives the fine courtesy of returning thanks for common daily blessings. The quiet influence of this grace of gratitude is not lightly put away. Are our children in danger of losing it, of thinking of it lightly? A specific custom is laid aside when we have ceased to cherish the motives that brought it into being. We may move away from the territorial limit of our New England Thanksgiving, but the subtle soul discipline of a reverential training is lost with peril,—peril to the individual and to society.

Close upon Thanksgiving follows Christmas, calling for the open hand and the exercise of all the generous impulses of our nature. If in November we have been taught to receive good gifts with thankful hearts, in December we are instructed to give as the Lord has prospered us, and our responsibility to others is emphasized wherever man has heard the name of Christ.

The natural time to plead for the extension of his kingdom has come; more and more at this season pastors are affording their people the opportunity to give for foreign missionary work, despite the fact that many are tempted to spend too much money upon their own immediate families, and have not so much to give away. The church is wise, however, to emphasize Christ's great mission to earth on this anniversary.

When Jesus was born the world was in darkness, the development of individual life was hampered, men had not learned to honor one another, their interest was centered in race, caste, and family. Nowhere was there the sense of freedom, such freedom as love begets. Jesus Christ was an apostle of love; he came to develop the great missionary truth that every soul is sacred, and contains within itself the principle of eternal life as a birthright from God. He taught that the tie which binds men to himself and to the Father is the indisputable tie of kinship.

The common blood of man flowed in the veins of Jesus, but the instincts of the creature failed to rule his conduct. He came to do the will of his Father, and to teach his brothers to do the same, thus lifting the spiritual life of man above the life of flesh. Christmas ever invites us to be born into the spiritual sonship of God the Father, and acknowledge the brotherhood of man in Jesus. No requisition is made upon us save to preach the gospel of love, liberty, and redemption to the world, for it is Christ's world. Thus does the vitality of the new life and the new relation to God become dependent upon its missionary force. To say we are not interested in missions is to reveal the fact that we have not apprehended the first pulse-beat of Christ's great-hearted sacrifice of his physical life in order to save and to raise men from the lusts of animalism, nor have we comprehended the tremendous significance of man's relation to the spiritual realm.

The Anglo-Saxon is not the race to which Christ came in Bethlehem of Judea. Much missionary blood has been gladly poured out that we might be able to come into the light and warmth of God's truth concerning the dignity and value of a human life in its right to the opportunity of everlasting growth.

Americans, at least, should not repudiate the missionary work of their churches. The common law of our land is based upon an individual's right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The very name of our country is significant of the force of the missionary spirit of Jesus Christ. We stand before the world as the United States of America. The blood of all nations flows in the veins of our people, our homes are linked by ties of family with homes of every clime. If famine strikes India, poor mothers and children stretch out gaunt hands to us. Massacres in Turkey drive the undefended to our door. Our forefathers prayed for this day: "May the ends of the earth hear and be saved," they cried. Are we of the church ready for our part? Science is bending its ear to listen, to help, to answer. Race elevation is becoming an absorbing topic of investigation. All things are striving to promote fellowship and service.

In such a day as this shall the Christian church halt? Can we listen to

the Christmas carols and close the mind to our responsibility to Jesus for our fellow men? May the songs of "peace and good-will" usher in a new year full of aspiration toward better living, better loving, better serving.

We are sometimes in the habit of saying, "Charity begins at home." Let us consider our indebtedness for the comforts of home a moment. Commerce always follows the missionary, and through the avenue of trade with foreign lands luxuries reach us. Shall we not return some measure of Christian consideration and influence, that this traffic may be done under the best conditions possible?

Suppose we take away the tea, the coffee, the spice, the delicate China service that adorns our table and enhances the charm of our hospitality, the Oriental rugs, the lace, the silver, the thousand and one bits of bric-a-brac from lands afar, take away the work of these unseen hands we have never touched and never can, and, tell me, have not our homes lost something of comfort, good cheer, and loveliness?

Ah, let not the land of the Stars and Stripes quarry stumbling blocks alone to return for blessings received from the races who serve. When they send us bread let us not return the stone of indifference.

If we recall our missionaries or fail to support them, then will our greedy commerce, without any to protest, return the adder of alcoholism for the cup that cheers. Instead of loving consideration our soldiers and sailors will carry the curse of lust to the shores where women toil to send us silken drapery. The men and women in the lowly walks of life, who labor for our physical comfort, are at our mercy; and who shall be merciful in a Christian nation, if not those who have been taught in the name of Christ to exalt the spiritual nature of man!

Well for the Anglo-Saxon that the study of race elevation is becoming more and more scientific, that we have our Booker Washingtons and our Booths, but let us give humble thanks that long ago we had Carey, Paton, Livingstone, Gordon, and hundreds more, who caught sight of the glory of this human life and sought to save it from the degradation of itself.

Best of all is the fact that thousands to-day have the opportunity of keeping in their own hearts, and of teaching their children to keep the grace of gratitude memorialized by Thanksgiving, the spirit of good will by Christmas, the hunger for righteousness by the birth of the New Year. A happy New Year it will be to all who strive to obey the great commandments of the missionary Jesus "to love one another," and to "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

OUR DAILY PRAYER IN DECEMBER

MRS. WHITE and Mrs. Gulick, devoted always to the making and preserving a Christian home, an example to the whole community, yet find time for much direct work among the Japanese women. Miss Judson has for more than ten years carried on a night school for girls largely at her own expense. This school has done a grand work for those not otherwise reached. She also does much evangelistic work, with the aid of a magic lantern. When she arrives in a town the children shout, "The magic-lantern grandma has come," alluding, Miss Judson says, "to the fact that my hair is more white than brown, and that I wear it very much like the established fashion for old ladies in Japan."

Mrs. Farnsworth, who with her husband has given more than fifty years to preaching and living the gospel in Turkey, has recently returned with him to America, expecting to pass their remaining years here. The wrench of parting from the people they have loved and served so long was very hard to all. Mrs. Fowle, daughter of Dr. Farnsworth, has recently passed safely through a most critical experience, and will remain a while longer in this country with her children till her health is re-established. Her husband has just returned to Turkey.

"Mrs. Dodd has charge of mothers' prayer meetings, that are wonderful. Women come walking in from neighboring villages, anywhere from seventy-five to ninety-five. She is doing a great deal of good," and her influence touches a wide circle for blessing.

Mrs. Wingate, herself the child of a missionary, and for years a teacher in Marsovan, gives herself with zeal and sympathy to the help of those who are, in a way, her own people.

In more than twenty years of service Miss Burrage has built up a kindergarten, which now numbers about a hundred. She has also trained others to be kindergartners; and were it possible to know all that she has done, we should give thanks for her as we pray. Miss Orvis, a newcomer to the station, is a reinforcement greatly needed, and her power is felt for good in various ways. Miss Cushman, an efficient trained nurse, not only gives invaluable help in the hospital, but finds many opportunities for telling the comfort of the gospel to needy souls. Miss Dwight, the child and grandchild of missionaries to Turkey, came quickly and closely into the hearts of the girls in the boarding school. Young and not over strong, she is full of sympathy and earnestness, and will do much to help the pupils to know the love of Christ.

After thirty-five years of faithful service Miss Closson, one of the first single women to go out as missionaries, has returned to America. Greatly beloved, she goes in and out among us, bringing by her very presence an impulse to a life of service. Miss Loughridge takes Miss Closson's place, and begins her work with ardor and efficiency.

Mrs. Baldwin, in addition to home cares, has had supervision of the girls' school at Brousa, with the valuable aid of Miss Holt as lieutenant. Miss Holt has returned on furlough, and the school is now in care of Miss Harriet Powers, formerly of the A. C. G. C., assisted by Miss Annie Allen.

Miss Kinney teaches with marked success and enthusiasm, while Miss Sheldon is detained in this country to care for the motherless children of her sister. Miss Farnham stands at the head of the school, which has grown most blessedly under her wise guidance. Miss Hyde is now in this country, with no definite plan for return.

Mrs. Parmelee, Mrs. Chambers, and Mrs. Hubbard, all most faithful missionaries, are now in this country. May they be helped and blessed by seeing much fruit of their past labors. Miss Brewer, for several years a valued teacher, was so severely stricken by typhoid fever that she will not resume her work at present. Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Partridge make the missionaries' homes, nurse the sick, teach in the school, supervise other workers, do a thousand things, both those that are their own regular work and those that are needed to fill the gaps left vacant by the falling out of others. Miss Graffam, who was desperately ill last winter with typhoid, wrote not long ago, "I feel quite well again, and am brown as an Arab." She takes a large share of the boarding school work.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD.

DICKENS says that humanity should find great hope in the fact that each latest child born into the world is sure to be the sweetest, brightest, dearest of all. So we take much cheer in knowing that each successive annual meeting of the Woman's Board surpasses all preceding ones. Certainly those who gathered at New Haven felt we touched the high-water mark both in numbers present and in the tone that pervaded the whole gathering.

The soft radiance of perfect Indian summer weather and a most cordial hospitality welcomed the two hundred and fifty delegates and officers who gathered in the chapel of Plymouth Church, on Tuesday morning, November 3d. Every arrangement that the most hospitable and sympathetic forethought could devise to ensure the comfort of their guests and to facilitate the

meetings had been made by the women of the New Haven Branch, and very much of the good of those three days is due to their wise and generous service.

Miss Emily S. Gilman, of Norwich, conducted the opening devotions, reading part of the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians. The quick response of several in prayer showed that from the very beginning the Spirit from whom must come all our inspiration was manifestly with us.

In her word of greeting to the assembled delegates, the President, Mrs. Judson Smith, gave a special welcome to those who were there for the first time. To see the new faces gives a welcome sense of reinforcement to the veterans.

Then followed the report of each Branch, showing in outline the work of the year. These stories were full of interest and revealed much of faithful effort, sometimes in conditions most discouraging. The twenty-four reports were given in sixty-five minutes, and the fact that so much information was given in so brief a time shows that women have learned to come straight to the point.

After the reports a brief period, too brief it seemed, was given for discussion, bringing out more clearly some of the successful and suggestive methods that had been spoken of. Miss Daggett emphasized the idea that collectors should be carefully chosen, women of influence, of tact and consecration. Miss Hubbard, of the Springfield Branch, said that in the Holyoke church the pastor calls together the collectors, discusses methods, gives advice, and sends them forth with a prayer that seems like the touch of ordaining hands. One would expect these collectors to succeed.

Several spoke warmly of the advantages of the United Study, feeling that the definite work set before the auxiliaries adds clear purpose as well as deeper sympathy to the members. Yet care must be taken not to crowd out the missionary letters and recent news, and to keep jealously time for devotion.

A deep and tender chord was touched as the discussion turned to the need of more prayer,—prayer in all our relations, for new members, for increased receipts, for more enkindling love.

This mood led, naturally, to the consideration of the special topic for the day: Enlargement,—enlargement in faith, in activities, in gifts. Mrs. C. H. Daniels presented the first division of the subject in serious words, which she emphasized in Wednesday morning's meeting. We hope to give her thought to our readers in the near future.

As the day went on the discussion warmed and tongues were loosed, till we felt that enlargement in all these ways was not merely our duty but our

privilege, our highest joy; and that to keep ourselves or our work on the present level is to miss our greatest good. We hope to tell you later some of the methods of effective work which were described.

Miss Day, our Treasurer, gave a report which should stir us all to thanksgiving for the past and high resolve for the future, showing that she had received in contributions, between October 18, 1902, and October 18, 1903, \$121,076.46, including \$4,300.65 given for special objects, and \$3,954.71 for memorial buildings. Though falling short of the \$120,000 we hoped to raise, yet, when supplemented by legacies and some receipts from other sources, this sum will make it possible to carry on our present work. We must, however, not diminish our efforts to increase our gifts till we reach the \$120,000 mark. Then, perhaps, we may set a new goal.

The devotional hour on Wednesday morning was led by Miss Elizabeth Sharp, of Dorchester, who, after reading Isaiah xxxv, spoke hopeful words, echoing the cheer of the reports given the day before, and dwelling on the thought that as the Master endured for the sake of the joy set before him, so we, sharing his work, may look for the same joy: the joy of seeing the kingdom come.

The great auditorium of the church was filled to the doors at ten on Wednesday morning, the opening hour of the first public session. Mrs. Smith, presiding, read the closing verses of St. Mark's Gospel, and Mrs. Fuller, of the Suffolk Branch, led in prayer.

Miss Daggett, in behalf of the New Haven Branch, of which she is president, put into words the welcome which had been manifest in every look and action of those wearing orange or lavender badges since we came to the city, and Mrs. Smith gave a simple and sincere response.

Miss Stanwood summed up the work of the Home Department for the year, pausing for a brief and tender tribute to the two so sorely missed in the Board rooms, Miss Abbie B. Child and Miss Elizabeth P. Studley.

Miss Day's report of the treasury was followed by Miss Kyle, who gave a swift and vivid outlook over the work in all our missions, condensing the survey given by our four corresponding secretaries. Said one, "She spoke as if she had been there," and she almost made us feel that we had been there, too.

Then we turned away from present work to dwell for a little in loving and thankful memory on the character and service of Miss Child, so long the guiding spirit in the plans and works of the Woman's Board.

Miss Stanwood, speaking for the Board officers, paid loving tribute to Miss Child as a most delightful fellow-worker. Though often perplexed and heavily burdened she was never really worried, but was ever trustful

and cheerful, bringing sunshine into the rooms with her good morning greeting. Always busy, she was never too engrossed to stop to serve, and a visitor would not dream of the amount of work she was carrying. Full of sympathy, loving to play, womanly, accomplished, she was an all-around woman. She was one who dared much and so accomplished much. Miss Daggett, in behalf of the Branches, pointed out four characteristic traits: her self-forgetfulness, her fair-mindedness, her whole-hearted consecration, and her devotion to missions; adding, "Let us follow her as she followed Christ." Miss Stone, who spoke from a missionary's standpoint, felt it impossible to speak their sense of loss or their joy for her. Continually a sympathetic friend, the word that seems to come back from her to us is, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." She has gone where crowns are given. The singing of the hymn, "For all the saints who from their labors rest," and prayer by Mrs. Fairchild, concluded the memorial service.

As Mrs. McLaughlin, whose name was given on the program, was called to the side of a dying sister, Mrs. Daniels took her place.

Miss Closson told us a little of what Christianity does for homes in Turkey, which she had seen in thirty-five years of service; and Mrs. Harding touched every heart with stories of her own experience in many years in Sholapur, India.

Young women packed the church on Wednesday afternoon, and all felt the thrill of the vigor and purpose of their young life. After they had sung a hymn written by Miss Emily Hartwell, of China, Mrs. Smith gave them hearty welcome, and Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee, a young woman just sailing as a missionary to India, offered prayer.

Mrs. Alice G. West then showed by colored charts the amount of work that has been done toward evangelizing the world and the great task that still lies before us, appealing to the young women to utilize the vast resources which as yet are hardly touched.

Miss Michi Kawai, of Japan, now a senior in Bryn Mawr, picturesque in native costume and winning in appearance, pleaded in English most eloquent, though a little hesitating, that these girls here would be sure to send the gospel to girls in Japan. "I do not know what it will mean, I am afraid," she said, "if they have education without religion."

Dr. Rose A. Bower seemed almost to have come from another planet, as she told of school and medical work among the blacks of Western Africa, and the girls listening must have asked themselves, "Who maketh thee to differ?"

Dr. Julia Bissell, always dear to young women, told of the new hospital at Ahmednagar: of its past, when moved by suffering and death that proper

care could have prevented, the hospital was only a prayer out of her own heartache; of its present, nearing completion and complete equipment; of its future of blessed usefulness.

After Miss Emily Hartwell had told us a little of the need of China's daughters as she knew them in Foochow, the daughters of missionaries were called to the platform and Miss Stanwood introduced them to the young women. Miss Stone, doubly welcome everywhere since her captivity, spoke a preliminary word, and then we greeted Miss Mellen and Miss Tyler from Zululand; Mrs. Atherton, *née* Cook, of Honolulu; Miss Mary Hazen, Dr. Julia Bissell and her sister, Miss Emily Bissell, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Mrs. Edward S. Hume, Mrs. Miller, Dr. Ruth Hume, Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee, Miss Katharine Hume and Gertrude Hume, all of India; Miss Elizabeth Pettee and Misses Sarah and Louise De Forest, of Japan; and Mrs. Langdon S. Ward, Mrs. William Chambers and Miss Emily Wheeler, of Turkey. It was a sight to remember and we felt that such women as these were women to be proud of.

A tender and solemn presentation of the covenant, the recitation of its pledge, the singing of its hymn and a prayer of consecration, concluded the full afternoon.

At the same time of this service an overflow meeting addressed by several missionaries filled the spacious chapel, and some went away unable to find seats in either room.

Wednesday evening was memorable for two addresses, one a masterly presentation of "Present Religious Conditions in Japan," by Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who lately made a lecture tour in that country; the other, a series of vivid pictures by Dr. E. E. Strong, telling a little of what the Deputation saw in Africa.

Mrs. C. M. Lamson led the half-hour prayer meeting on Thursday morning, seeking to find in the love of Christ which "constraineth us," motive sufficient for the great missionary task.

Mrs. Daniels presided through Thursday morning, reading at the opening Isaiah liv, which was followed by prayer, led by Mrs. Henry D. Noyes of Hyde Park.

Miss Kate G. Lamson gave a review of a decade of work among young people, showing great progress and blessed results.

Mrs. Tracy of Turkey and Miss Mellen of Africa told us of great things done by the power of the gospel, and of great need of many more workers. Mrs. Tracy's appeal was to young women to go, to mothers to send their daughters, and if not needed here, even to accompany them.

In her own inimitable way, Mrs. F. E. Clark urged upon the women a

wiser and more generous use of tools, leaflets, pictures, missionary biographies, *LIFE AND LIGHT*, convulsing her hearers, as she imagined our literature advertised on bill boards and fences à la Uneeda biscuit. The ushers then went through the aisles with envelopes for subscriptions to *LIFE AND LIGHT*.

We quickly grew serious again, as Miss Emily Bissell told of the growth and needs of the girls' boarding school at Ahmednagar, India, and Miss Evans showed to us the opening for new work and workers in the vacant places in China. Twenty-two of our American Board missionaries perished in 1900; only four have gone to fill their places; and the opportunities for work were never so inviting.

The election of officers was the first thing on Thursday afternoon. Some changes were made, rendered imperative by the death of Miss Child. Miss Stanwood becomes formally Home Secretary, an office whose duties she has in great part performed for several years. Miss Kate G. Lamson, so long the efficient and greatly beloved Secretary of Junior Work, will take the task of Foreign Secretary with care of the pledged work, her former work being taken by Miss Alice Seymour Browne, daughter of Dr. J. K. Browne of Harpoot. A graduate of Mt. Holyoke and of Hartford Theological Seminary, she comes to her work well equipped and full of enthusiasm, and we expect the future of our Junior Work to be worthy of its past.

Miss Long told of the girls in Guadalajara and Chihuahua,—their needs and their schools; not multiplying words, but leaving the facts to make their own appeal.

Miss Helen Lathrop proposed the following testimony to Miss Lamson's work, which was heartily adopted:—

The Secretaries for Junior Work of the Branches of the Woman's Board of Missions desire to express at this time their sincere regret at the resignation of Miss Lamson from the office of Secretary for Junior Work. For the devoted service rendered by her during the years, for the help given each one of us as officers working under her wise guidance, for the constant inspiration of her consecrated spirit, her cheer in our times of discouragement, her hope for and her faith in the young people, we express our deep gratitude. Our prayers and good will go with her into the new office she is called to fill.

Miss Patrick told of the work and opportunity of the American College for Girls in Constantinople, and somewhat in contrast Mrs. E. S. Hume pictured conditions at Bowker Hall in Bombay.

Miss Kyle moved the sending of a message of sympathy to Dr. Sydney Strong, of Illinois, whose devoted wife, a member of the Deputation to Africa, died just before reaching Naples on the return.

The great audience lingered while Miss Stone stirred us by the needs of Macedonia. Mrs. Lincoln spoke earnest words of appreciation for all those who had done so much to make the meetings a success. Mrs. Smith gave us a parting admonition to faithful service. Dr. Wright, of Mexico, pronounced the benediction, and the thirty-sixth annual meeting, with its promise of enlargement, was a matter of history. May the coming year make the promise a reality.

HELPS TO STUDY OF CHINA.

THE subject of China is to occupy so prominent a place in the thought of missionary students this winter that it seems best to call attention to some of the many valuable study-helps within easy reach.

To begin with the indispensable atlas: nothing is equal to the *Student Volunteer Geography and Atlas*, in two volumes, one of text and one of maps, prepared by Rev. Harlan P. Beach in 1901. The price is \$4 for the set, but the books are well worth the money and being compiled from the most recent surveys, they will remain for several years to come the standard missionary authority; and, including as they do all mission lands, they will be equally valuable whatever the field studied. Both the Student Volunteer and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions sell handmade cloth maps of separate mission fields, but the price of these is \$3 each. A mission class would do much better to buy the atlas, and make its own enlarged maps therefrom.

There are several different study manuals on the subject of China; first and foremost among them in literary value being *Rex Christus*, just issued by the Woman's Board. This book was written by Dr. Arthur H. Smith, one of our leading missionaries in North China, and edited by Miss Frances J. Dyer. The price is thirty cents in paper and fifty cents in cloth. For twenty-five cents additional a set of twenty large illustrations on good paper accompany it.

There are several manuals more elementary than *Rex Christus*, as for example, *China, a Course of Twelve Lessons*, arranged by Miss Grace Weston, and published early in 1903 by the Woman's Board for junior classes. This pamphlet is sold for five cents. It is bright, entertaining, up-to-date, and well illustrated. Each lesson contains a short catechism on China, a passage of information, and a biographical paragraph. A booklet of thirty pages, entitled *Facts about China*, in dialogue form, is issued by the Methodist Woman's Board at a cost of five cents. A bright little book called *Our Juniors in China*, is a manual of ten lessons, similar in construction to Miss Weston's, issued by the Baptist Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

A Student Volunteer text-book on China, under the title *Princely Men of the Heavenly Kingdom*, by Rev. Harlan P. Beach, takes for these "princes" Morrison, Mackenzie, Gilmour, Nevius, Mackay, and the martyrs. The book sells for thirty-five cents in paper and fifty cents in cloth. A supplementary chapter by Dr. Judson Smith on "Our Congregational Missions" will be published in November, free to buyers of the volume.

For statistics and other valuable information, there is a little fifteen cent book that ought to be in the hands of every deep student of China, namely the Rev. J. T. Gracey's *China in Outline*, published by the Methodist Board.

Another publication, bordering closely on the nature of a manual, is the series of "Lesson Leaflets" issued monthly by our Woman's Board, at a cost of twelve cents a year. The leaflets for the current year will deal with the subject of China. The following of earlier date are of present

interest: *The Millions in China*, October, 1892; *Foochow*, September, 1896; *Peking*, October, 1896; *The Awakening of China*, March, 1900; *Confucius and Ancestor Worship*, July, 1901; *The Uprising in China*, September, 1901.

Among small books not intended primarily for study manuals are several worth attention. The Methodist Board has one of sixty pages, which sells for three cents, *The Girls' Boarding School in Peking*. It is a bright, readable, modern story, with pictures on every page.

Gilt-edged Bits of China is a compilation of thirteen entertaining little stories of children, with pictures from life. This also is published by the Methodist Board. Its price is fifteen cents.

Our own Woman's Board has issued a booklet of deep interest, the *Memorial of Miss Morrill and Miss Gould*, edited by Miss Alice M. Kyle. It is a fit complement to *The Princely Men*. The price is fifteen cents.

The best known small book on China is perhaps Rev. Harlan P. Beach's *Dawn on the Hills of T'ang*, published by the Student Volunteer Movement, and sold by the Pilgrim Press, Boston, or thirty-five cents in paper, or fifty cents in boards.

Many single leaflets concerning China have been printed from time to time by the several denominational societies. A few of special interest and present-day value are here named: *The Hoopoe Old Lady*, by Mrs. Goodrich, and *A Chinese Caller*, by Miss Emily Hartwell, are to be obtained from the Woman's Board. The former costs two cents, the latter, three cents, being somewhat longer and in dialogue form. The Woman's Board of the Interior publishes *A Memory of China*, by Mrs. F. E. Clark, *Literary Glory*, by Miss Nellie Russell, *Women under the Ethnic Religions*, by Mrs. Moses Smith, and several by Mrs. Arthur H. Smith, too fascinating to omit, and too numerous to catalogue here. Perhaps *My Little Blind Neighbor* would please most; but a better way than to select one or another of Mrs. Smith's leaflets would be to invest fifteen cents in a dozen of different titles. It is earnestly hoped that the Board of the Interior will soon print these charming sketches of Mrs. Smith's in a low-priced booklet, which would take high rank among sidelights on China. The regular price of leaflets of the Board of the Interior is two cents each.

The Woman's Baptist Board has an entertaining and valuable leaflet of a dozen pages, by Adele M. Field, entitled *Woman in China*, especially suited for reading aloud. This Board also prints two good leaflets on *Infanticide* and *Foot Binding*. The Baptist leaflets are one cent each.

Among the Chinese leaflets issued by the Methodist Board may be named *Ancestor Worship*, *Confucius and His Teaching*, and *Robert Morrison*. These are two cents each.

The following finely illustrated leaflets may be obtained from the Mission Board of the Episcopal Church: *Medical Mission Work at Shanghai*, *A Day in a Mid-China Hospital*, *St. John's College at Shanghai*, *St. Mary's College at Shanghai*. *The Gateway to Western China* is a graphic description of Ichang, a frontier station in Hankow. School life is well given by the leaflet, *A Life at Boone School*. There is also a leaflet, comprehensive in scope, entitled *China's Need and China's Hope*, by

Bishop Graves, of Shanghai. The leaflets of the Church Mission's Society are sent free on application, but return postage should always be sent.

Valuable articles on China have appeared in recent magazines. References to many of these are given in the appendix to *Rex Christus*. A list of articles on this subject printed in *LIFE AND LIGHT* during the five years, 1898-1902, may save the time of owners of these files: May, 1898, "Omitted," by Miss Morrill; April, 1899, "Does It Pay?" by Miss Newton; July, 1899, "Hindrances to Mission Work in China," September, 1900, "My Little Sick Neighbor," by Mrs. Arthur Smith; April, 1900, "Power of the Word in China," by Mrs. Peck; November and December, 1900, "Story of the Siege of Peking," by Miss Andrews; February, 1901, "Power of Individual Native Workers," by Miss Newton; June, 1901, "Revolt of Teachings of Confucius," by Mrs. Henry Perkins; January and February, 1902, "Medical Work in Foochow," by Dr. Woodhull; October, 1902, "New Social Life in Peking," by Dr. Whiting.

Regarding books on China, of library form, pages might be written, but two or three simple suggestions must suffice. A set of seven volumes is on sale by the young people's department of the A. B. C. F. M., designed to accompany the study of *Princely Men of the Heavenly Kingdom*, but no less valuable and interesting to all other students of China. The set comprises Townsend's *Life of Robert Morrison*, Lovell's *Gilmour of Mongolia*, Mrs. Nevius' biography of her husband, John Livingston Nevius, Mrs. Bryson's *Life of John Kenneth Mackenzie, From Far Formosa*, by G. L. Mackay, Kettler's *Tragedy of Pao-t'ing-fu* and *Chinese Heroes*, by Isaac Headland. The publishers' price of these volumes sold separately is \$10.25, but the set is sold by Secretary Hicks for \$5.

The list of books for supplementary reading given in *Rex Christus* represents the high-water mark of Chinese bibliography. It was prepared by Miss Dyer, whose wide knowledge of the literature of missions and keen sympathy with students of all grades of attainment have fitted her to select as few others could do. If one author among those named in *Rex Christus* were to be mentioned as a good starting point for deeper reading, perhaps it would be Dr. Arthur H. Smith, whose *Village Life in China* and *Chinese Characteristics* combine captivating reading with unimpeachable authority.

Some of these volumes are rather high-priced for individual purchase, but they are to be found in nearly every public library; or if not, the lack of them will usually be supplied gladly on request.

It will be understood that all the denominational publications mentioned can be obtained at the headquarters of the respective missionary Boards.

The addresses of the Boards mentioned in this article are as follows:—

The A. B. C. F. M. and the Woman's Board, at the Congregational House, Boston.

The Woman's Board of the Interior, at 40 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The Methodist Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, at 36 Bromfield St., Boston.

The Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, at Tremont Temple, Boston.

The Episcopal Missionary Society, at the Church Mission House, 281 Broadway, N. Y.

A. G. W.

TOPICS FOR AUXILIARY MEETINGS.

TOPIC FOR JANUARY, 1904.

Rex Christus, Chapter I.

In the preface to our book for study for the new year, the author states, "There has never been a time when a larger and fuller knowledge of what China is to be was more necessary than to-day." In the "statement" of the Central Committee on the United Study of Missions we find these words, "China is in the foreground of the political world to-day, and the interests of the kingdom of God in this vast empire demand the thoughtful, prayerful study of all Christians."

With these views of the magnitude and importance of the subject we are to study, let us begin the work in the spirit indicated. May even a greater blessing come to those who open *Rex Christus* than has been given to the students of *Via Christi* and *Lux Christi*.

From the General Plan of Outline Study, by Dr. Arthur H. Smith, we present some of the most interesting subjects.

Chapter I. is entitled, "A Self-centered Empire." It can be divided in many ways, one of which is as follows:—

1. The physical features, population, and cultivation of the soil, pages 1-5.
2. Waterways and loess, climate and food products, and minerals, pages 5-10.
3. China's rulers, beginning with the legendary period, twenty-two centuries before Christ. The Chou dynasty from 1122 B. C. extended until 255 B. C., pages 10-13.
4. The Tsin dynasty, with its ambitious first emperor called the Napoleon of China, followed by the Han dynasty, which in its four hundred years immediately preceded and followed the opening of the Christian Era. The Tang dynasty, from 620 to 907 A. D., when "China was the most civilized country on earth." The Sung dynasty, notable for its literary men, pages 13-20.
5. The Mongol dynasty, which includes the great Kublai Khan, endures but eighty years, is followed by the Ming dynasty. A striking fact is noted "that amid all the revolutions of China none have been based upon a principle," pages 20-25.
6. The Manchu dynasty began at the time of Louis XIV of France, and has continued to the present time. The map of China will be necessary to bring clearly before the auxiliaries the description of the provinces of China, a brief summary of which may fittingly conclude the afternoon study, pages 25-39.

From the "significant sentences" let us quote two: Napoleon at St. Helena said, "When China is moved it will change the face of the whole globe."

"Oh, East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,
Till earth and sky stand presently at God's great judgment seat;
But there is neither East nor West, border nor breed nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of
the earth."

Officers of auxiliaries are urged to give to current events and missionary letters a portion of the time of each meeting, and to bring the needs of the work of "our own" Board and Branch in earnest prayer to the Father's listening ear.

M. J. B.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Receipts from September 18 to October 18, 1903.

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer.

MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. S. Wheelwright, Treas. Bangor, Aux., 42.25; Bar Harbor, Aux., 10; Bluehill, Miss Augusta Peters, 1; Calais, Aux., 16.50; Ellsworth, Aux., Mrs. L. A. Emery, 8; Hampden, Aux., 20; Island Falls, Ladies' Miss. Union, 3.50; Norridgewock, A Friend, 5; Red Beach, Aux., 25; Rock-

land, Cong. Ch., Col. Miss. Meeting, 1.50, 132 75
North Farmington.—Desert Palm Soc., 40 00
Western Maine Branch.—Mrs. C. C. Chapman, Treas. Fryeburg, Aux., 3.50; Harpswell Centre, S. S., 1.15; Kennebunkport, Aux., 6; Minot Centre, Ladies, 16; Portland, Extra, 5. Second Parish, A Friend, 10; State Conference Col., 8.17; Waterford, Aux., 11, C. R., 4;

Windham Hill, Miss S. S. Varney, 10,
Miss Johnson, 5. Less expenses, 2.99,

76 83

Total, 249 58

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch.—Mrs. Allen L. French, Treas. Amherst, Aux., 9.52; Brentwood, Aux., 5, C. R., 2; Boscawen, Aux., 8, A Friend, 5; Bristol, 5; Candia, Aux., 1; Centre Harbor, Aux., 7; Concord, Aux., (of wh. South Ch. members 25 to const. L. M. Mrs. Ellen W. Bishop), 30; Derry, Central Ch., Aux., 2.35; Derry, East, First Ch., Aux., 6; Dunbarton, Aux., 4; Durham, Aux., 32.31; Rainbow M. B., 30; Franklin, Aux., 13; Hampton, Aux., 10; Hanover, Aux., 35.34; Keene, First Ch. (to const. L. M's Mrs. Isabel M. Hirsh, Mrs. Mary D. Smith), 50; Second Ch., 10; Laconia, Aux., 7; Lancaster, Aux., 5; Lebanon, Aux., 10; Lisbon, Aux., 6.40; Lyme, Aux., 50; Manchester, First Ch., 20; Meriden, Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Lucy M. Wyman); Nashua, Aux., 33.25; Cary Miss. Cir., 6.50; Newfields, Aux., 3; Newport, Newport Workers, 5; Northwood, Aux. (to const. L. M. Miss Emma G. Bennett), 25; New Boston, Aux., 15; North Hampton, Aux., 5; Plymouth, Aux., 24.73, C. E. Soc., 5; Portsmouth, Aux., 52.20; Rindge, Aux., 5, Happy Helpers Band, 10; Somersworth, Mrs. Pope, 5, Mrs. James B. Shapleigh, 5; Warner, Aux., 1; Webster, Aux., 2.50; Wilton, Aux., 1.85. Less expenses, 3.99,

564 98

Total, 564 98

VERMONT.

Plainfield.—Mrs. A. B. Taft, 3 00
Vermont Branch.—Mrs. T. M. Howard, Treas. Barre, C. E. Soc., 5.50; Bellows Falls, Aux., 5; McKilburn, Miss. Soc., 35; Bennington, Second Ch., 10; Bennington Centre, Miss. Cir., 5; Burden Bearers, 5; Berkshire, East (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Martha Comings), 12; Brattleboro, West, Miss Anna W. Smith, 1, Aux., 7.25; Burlington, Mrs. Mary L. Page, 10; Cambridge, C. E. Soc., 2; Craftsbury, North, 2.40; Danville, 1.25; Duxbury, South, 2; Greensboro, 2.50; Hartford, 2; Manchester, Aux., 10, C. E. Soc., 10, Jr. C. E. Soc., 4.20; Newbury (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. Elinor Knights, Mrs. L. E. Little, Mrs. Helen Worthen), 15; Newport, 12.85, C. R., 11; Norwich, 1; Putney, C. E. Soc., 10; St. Albans, 15; St. Johnsbury, North Ch., 9.90, South Ch., 2.50; Swanton, 10; Thetford, C. E. Soc., 5; Vergennes, 5; Westminster, In memory of Mrs. De Bevoise, 1; Wilder, 10; Wilmington (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Porter J. Fitch); Woodstock (25 of wh. const. L. M. Mrs. Mabel B. Seaver), 27.60, Friends at Annual Meeting, 1.25,

269 20

Total, 272 20

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Friend, 10 00
Andover.—Society of Christian Workers, 10 00
Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. G.

W. Dinsmore, Treas. Andover, Free Ch., 18; Chelmsford, Aux., 20; Dracut Centre, 20; Lawrence, Lawrence St. Ch., 12.82, South Ch., 11.80; Lowell, High St. Ch., Josie L. Hitchcock, 10, Eliot Ch., 25.15, Highland Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, First Ch. (of wh. Miss Annie Robbins, 25), 91, Pawtucket Ch., 25; Lexington (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. George H. Reed), 69.49; Malden, First Ch., Aux., 120.79; Medford, Mystic Ch., Aux., 121.50, C. E. Soc., 20, Prim. Dept., S. S., 4, C. R., 2.43, Union Ch., W. C. L., 6.50, Aux., 1.50; Melrose, Aux., 74.31; Melrose Highlands (to const. L. M. Mrs. Julia Henderson), 25; Methuen, Aux., 22.09; North Woburn, 23.55; Reading, Aux. (of wh. 27.40 Th. Off.), 58.21, Y. P. M. B. (of wh. 50 const. L. M's Mrs. Cath Elena H. Blodgett, Mrs. Gertrude Nutting), 150; Stoneham, Aux. (of wh. 50 const. L. M's Mrs. Jaue Macdonald, Miss Edith McKeen), 64; West Medford, W. C. L., 15; Winchester, Aux. (of wh. 10 Miss Phebe Smith), 61.10, Seek and Save Cir., 38, C. R., 30.25; Woburn, Aux. (of wh. 100 const. L. M's Mrs. Martha A. Muford, Mrs. Helen M. Hood, Mrs. Mary A. Hertz, Mrs. Bethiah Whitford), 115,

1,261 49

Attleboro Falls.—Mrs. George B. Page, 10 00
Barnstable Co. Branch.—Miss Amelia Snow, Treas. Centerville, Aux., 15, C. R., 5; Orleans, 1; Yarmouth, Aux., 4,

25 00

Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Wallace L. Kimball, Treas. Amesbury, Main St. Ch., Aux., 46; Groveland, Aux., 1; Haverhill, Centre Ch., Aux., 5, Harriet Newell M. C., 5, Kindergarten, 4.36, Crowell C. E. Soc., 40, Union Ch., Aux., 14.22; Merrimac, Aux., 30.32; Newbury, Oldtown Ch., Jr. Aux., 10; Newburyport, Aux., 39; Powell, M. C. (const. L. M. Mrs. Edward H. Newcomb), 25, Whitefield Ch., Tyler M. C., 10; South Byfield, Aux., 6.60; West Boxford, Aux., 7, Second Ch., Aux., 12, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2; Incidental Fund, Essex North, 1.20,

258 70

Essex South Branch.—Miss Nannie L. Odell, Treas. Beverly, Dane St. Ch., Friend, 25, Ivy Leaves, 40, C. R., 16, Washington St. Ch., Aux., 77; Boxford, Ladies' Aux., 14.50; Cliftondale, Aux., 33.50, C. R., 12, Prim. Dept., S. S., 3; Danvers, First Ch., Aux., 20.50, Braman M. C., 13.84, C. R., 2.80, Maple St. Ch., Aux., 72; Essex, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Lynn, First Ch., Aux., 25, C. R., 9.22, Central Ch., Aux., 32, North Ch., M. C., 2, C. R., 5; Manchester, Aux., 42, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Marblehead, Aux., 14; Middleton, Aux., 13, Willing Workers, 10; Peabody, Aux., 90; Salem, Crombie St. Ch., Aux., 32.67, C. R., 15.31, South Ch., Children, 5, Tabernacle Ch., Aux., 115.28, Kookoo Mem., 25, Light Bearers, 15, C. R., 10, Prim. Dept., S. S., 5; Saugus, Aux., 18, Loyal Workers, 5.87, Willing Workers, 8.50, C. R., 8.22; Swampscott, Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. James M. Pope), 81.25, Haggai Class, S. S., 16.78, C. R., 1.58; Topsfield, 30,

975 82

Franklin Co. Branch.—Miss Lucy A. Sparhawk, Treas. Ashfield, Aux., 26; Barnardston, 8.25; Conway, 12; Greenfield, 5.75; Northfield, 12.25; Orange, Aux., 40.88; Shelburne, Aux., 8.12; Sunderland, 13,

126 25

Hampshire Co. Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kueeland, Treas. Amherst, Aux., 15, Second Ch., Aux., 9.04; Amherst, South, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5.11; Easthampton, Aux., 97.75, Covenant Band, 5.60; Granby, Aux., 10; Hadley, Aux. (of wh. 38 Th. Off.), 60.70; Hatfield, 67; Greenwich, Aux., 5; Southampton, Aux. (of wh. a friend, 15), 67.86; Westhampton (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Addie S. Bridgman, Mrs. Henry M. Clapp, Mrs. Samuel Williams, Mrs. Mahlon K. Parsons); Williamsburg, Mrs. James, 50, Missionary Threads, 10, Th. Off. at Rally, 2.18, 405 24
Lynnfield.—"In His Name," 50

Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. E. H. Bigelow, Treas. Dover, Powisset, Aux., 8.40; Framingham, Aux., 10, Schneider Band, 25, C. R., 5; Hopkinton, Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. Emma F. Pierce), 31; Lincoln, Aux., 50, C. R., 5; Marlboro, Aux., 82; Northboro, Aux., 10; Sudbury, Aux., 31.50; Wayland, Aux., 10; Wellesley, Mrs. L. W. Gould, 1.20, 269 10
Milton.—M. L. R., 62 50
Newtonville.—Mrs. C. L. Perry, 30 00

Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Miss Sarah B. Tirrell, Treas. A Friend, 12; Bridge-water, Aux., 10; Brockton, Porter Ch., Aux., 15, South Ch. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. A. F. Pierce) 75, Waldo Ch., 7; Cohasset, 15.37; Duxbury, 3; Easton, Aux., Th. Off., 10; Hanover, 7; Hingham, Aux., 12; Kingston, Aux., 6.25; Marshfield, Aux., 20.64; Milton, Aux., 13; Plymouth, Aux., 21.03; Quincy, Dau. of the Cov., 10; Quincy Point, Aux., 13.35; Randolph, Aux., 27.53; Rockland, Aux., 36.60; Scituate Centre, Aux., 10; Sharon, Aux., 20; Stoughton, Aux., 5, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3; Weymouth, East, Aux., 26; Weymouth Heights, Aux., Th. Off., 22; Weymouth, South, Old South Ch., Aux., 3.25, Union Ch., Aux., 100; Whitman, Aux., 12; Wollaston, Aux., 31, Mission Study Club, 36, 583 02

North Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Wayland Spaulding, Treas. Ashby, Aux., 20; Ayer, Aux., 19; Boxboro, Aux., 9.95, C. R., 1.95, C. E. Soc., 9.70; Concord, Aux., 23.52; Dunstable, 20.37; Fitchburg, C. Ch., Aux., 107; Harvard, Aux., 32.35, Mrs. Chas. L. Clay, 1.50; Littleton, Aux., 9.71, Outlook Club of United Workers, 5.15, S. S., 9.70; Townsend, Aux., 30.75; Westford, Aux., 29.25, 329 09

Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J. Rannels, Treas. Assonet, Aux., 33.69; Attleboro, Aux., 150, Second Ch., Y. L. M. C., 10; Attleboro Falls, Aux., 12, Mrs. Wilmarth's S. S. Class, 10; Attleboro, North, Aux., 30; Attleboro, South, Bethany Chapel, S. S., 29; East Taunton, Aux., 25; Fall River, First Ch., 60, Aux., 33, Willing Helpers, 30; Fairhaven, Aux., 19; Marion, Aux., 47; Middleboro, Aux. (25 of wh. const. L. M. Mrs. T. F. Hinckley), 78, Henrietta Band, 23.31; New Bedford, Aux., 210, Mrs. Betsey Kinsley, 12; North Dighton, Aux. (const. L. M's Miss Maria S. Briggs, Mrs. Mary B. Pierce), 50; Norton, Aux., 57, Mrs. Ratcliff's Infant Class, 3.05; Rehoboth, Aux., 20; Rochester, Aux., 34.80, C. R. Soc., 10; Somerset, Aux., 10, What-so-ever Cir., 10, Pomegranate Band, 5; Taunton, Aux., 212.88, 1,224 73

Springfield.—South Cong. Ch., 125 00
Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas. Agawam, Aux., 29; Blandford, Aux., 28.25; Brimfield, Aux., 44; Chicopee, First Ch., Aux., 1, Jr. Miss. Soc., 5, Third Ch., Aux., 7.20, Miss Ella M. Gaylord, 100; Chicopee Falls, Aux., 48.50; Feeding Hills, Aux., 33; Granville Centre, Aux., 11; Holyoke, Second Ch., Aux. (of wh. 125 const. L. M's Mrs. Herbert Clark, Mrs. C. S. Hemmingsway, Mrs. Jerry Hubbard, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Mrs. W. H. Snow, 538.11, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Indian Orchard, Aux., 18.50, C. E. Soc., 5; Longmeadow, Aux., 26; Longmeadow, East, Aux., 28; Ludlow, Aux., 28.05, C. E. Soc., 5; Ludlow Centre, Aux., 7.45; Mittineague, Aux., 60, The Gleaners, 5, C. R., 5; Monson, Aux., 77; Palmer, Second Ch., Aux., 34.11; South Hadley Falls, Aux., 8.19; Southwick, Aux., 15.90; Springfield, Hope Ch., Mission Reserves, 10, C. R., 5, Woman's Bible Class, 5, Memorial Ch., Aux. (of wh. 50 const. L. M's Miss Flora M. Castle, Mrs. Frederick H. Stebbins), 155.50, Lend-a-Hand Soc., 40, C. E. Soc., 15, King's Helpers, 10, North Ch., Aux., 66.50, Olivet Ch., Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Lucy E. Booth, Mrs. W. H. Parsons), 35, Golden Link Aux., 60, C. R. 1., S. S., 30, Park Ch., C. E. Soc., 10, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, South Ch., Aux., 66, St. John's Ch., Aux., 5; West Springfield, First Ch., Aux., 23.15, Mission Cir., 7.25, C. R., 10.35, Park St. Ch., Aux., 92; Westfield, First Ch., Aux., 279.91, Second Ch., Aux., 64; Wilbraham, Aux., 8; North Wilbraham, Aux., 14, 2,190 92

Suffolk Branch.—Miss Mary L. Pelkey, Treas. Alston, Aux., 89.58, C. E. Soc., 3.50; Auburndale, E. F. A. (const. L. M's), 50; Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., Prim. Dept., S. S., 7.50, Shawmut Ch., Y. L. Aux., 40, Union Ch., Aux., 140; Brighton, Aux., 94.97, C. R., 18.12; Brookline, "D," 5, Leyden Ch., Aux., 200; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 47.95, North Ave. Ch., Aux., 187.02, Pilgrim Ch., Y. L. Aux. (const. L. M. Miss Ella J. Chamberlain), 25; Charlestown, Winthrop Ch., Aux., 80; Clarendon Hills, Ladies' Aid Soc., 4; Dorchester, Pilgrim Ch., Aux. (const. L. M's Mrs. Emma S. Canavan, Miss Emma E. Currie, Miss M. Agnes Reid), 75, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Second Ch., Aux., 70.14; East Boston, Maverick Ch., A Friend, 1; Everett, Mystic Side Ch., Aux., 15; Franklin, Mary Warfield Missy's Soc., 25; Mansfield, Aux., 10; Mattapan, A Friend, 2; Medfield, Aux., 5; Newton, Eliot Ch., Aux., 198, Eliot Guild, 100; Newton Centre, First Ch., Aux., 73; Newton Highlands, Aux., 22.99, A Friend, 50 cts., C. R., 28.59; Newtonville, Central Ch., Aux., 150; Neponset, Stone, Aux., 5; Revere, Two Friends, 6; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. const. L. M. Mrs. Walter S. Tower), 50, Walnut Ave. Ch., Aux., 78; Somerville, Broadway Ch., Aux., 29, Day St. Ch., Aux., 20, Highland Ch., Women Workers, 5, C. R., 8, Winter Hill Ch., Aux., 7.52; South Boston, Phillips Ch., Aux., 14; Wellesley Farms, A Friend, 10; Wellesley Hills, A Friend, 15, Aux., 34.85; West Newton, Aux., 160, C. R., 5; West Roxbury,

South Evang. Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 28.95), 41.95, C. R., 19.70; Wrentham, For. Miss'y Soc., 36, 2,318 88
West Medway.—A Friend, 6 00
Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Ida L. Be-
 ment, Treas. Barre, Aux., 12.50; Black-
 stone, C. E. Soc., 5; Charlton, Aux., 13;
 Clinton, Aux., 155.97, Pro Christo Soc.,
 1, Pro Christo Bible Class, 5.81; Dudley,
 Aux., 15, C. E. Soc., 5; East Douglas,
 Aux., 38.70, Jr. C. E. Soc., 6; Fisherville,
 Aux., 14.69; Gardner, Aux., 113.50; Gil-
 bertville, Aux., 11; Globe Village, Aux.,
 2.15; Grafton, Aux., 62; Lancaster, Aux.,
 37, Y. L. Aux., 8; Leicester, Aux., 162;
 Leominster, Aux., 100; Millbury, Second
 Ch., Aux., 100; Northbridge Centre,
 Aux., 23.40, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3.73; Oxford,
 Aux., 15; Petersham, Miss Elizabeth B.
 Dawes, 200, Miss Sarah L. Dawes, 100,
 Mrs. Anna Dawes McNutt, 100; Rock-
 dale (Northbridge), Aux., 16; Royalston,
 Aux., 32.25; Rutland, Aux., 10.50; South
 Royalston, Aux., 9.50; Shrewsbury, Aux.
 (25 of wh. const. L. M. Mrs. A. H. Sedg-
 wick), 27.50; Spencer, Aux., 140.88, Prim.
 S. S., 9.12; Templeton, Aux., 5; Upton,
 Aux., 26; Uxbridge, Aux., 13; Ware,
 Aux., 35; Warren, Aux., 20; Webster,
 Aux., 36.65; Whitinsville, Aux., 134.80,
 Extra-cent-a-day Band, 15.03; Worces-
 ter, Adams Square Ch., Aux., 10, Beth-
 any Ch., Aux., 6, Central Ch., Aux., 175,
 Hope Ch., Aux., 10, Immanuel Ch., Aux.,
 2, Old South Ch., Aux., 50, Park Ch.,
 Aux., 2.88, C. E. Soc., 11, S. S., 6.50, Ex-
 tra-cent-a-day Band, 15.50, Piedmont
 Ch., Woman's Assn., 280, Plymouth Ch.,
 Aux., 10.08, Union Ch., Aux., 75, 2,485 64

Total, 12,708 69

LEGACY.

Pittsfield.—Legacy of Miss Mary E. Camp-
 bell, David Campbell, Exec., 1,000 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—Miss Lucy N. Lathrop, 300 00
Rhode Island Branch.—Mrs. Clara J.
 Barnefield, Treas. Barrington, Aux.,
 60.30; Bayside, Gleaners, S. C. R., 5.50;
 Bristol, First Cong. Ch., S. S., 7.20; Cen-
 tral Falls, Aux. (of wh. 50 const. L. M's
 Miss Martha Lewis Tracy, Mrs. Susan
 E. Young), 56, C. R., 12; Darlington,
 Prim. Dept., S. S., 2.39; East Providence,
 Armstrong's Corners, C. E. Socs., 9.70,
 Newman Ch., Aux., 52.50, Dau. of Cov.,
 2.35, C. E. Soc., 5, Jr. End. Miss. Band,
 10, Helping Hand Soc., 14, Prim. Dept.,
 S. S., 3.20, United Ch., Aux., 12.25; How-
 ard, Franklin Ch., C. R., 50 cts.; Kings-
 ton, Aux. (Th. Off., 37.25), 61.25, S. S., 5;
 Little Compton, Aux., 12, C. E. Soc., 5;
 Pawtucket, Elm St. Swedish Ch., C. R.,
 1, Park Place Ch., Aux. (of wh. 50 const.
 L. M's Miss Miriam Cook Bishop, Miss
 Isabelle Harley), 127, Dau. of the Cov.,
 17.51, C. R., 15, Pawtucket Ch., Aux. (of
 wh. 75 const. L. M's Mrs. C. Aldrich,
 Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. Elmer S.
 Hosmer), 420.40, Y. L. M. Cir., 100, Happy
 Workers, 25, C. R., 14, S. S., 29.60,
 Prim. Dept., S. S., 11, Weeden St. Ch.,
 Ladies' Aid Soc. (const. L. M.), 25, Prim.
 Dept., S. S., 2.40, Mission Band, 5, Peace-
 dale, Aux., 20.75; Providence, Academy
 Ave. Ch., C. E. Soc., 22.50, Beneficent

Ch., C. R., 2.50, Central Ch., Aux., 314.81,
 Miss Helen S. Lathrop, 400, Miss Lucy
 N. Lathrop, 25, Miss Grace R. Lawton,
 2, The Wilkinson Miss. Cir. (of wh. 25
 const. L. M. Mrs. Grace George Dart),
 35, C. R., 8.25, Little Rathbun's C. R., 1,
 North Ch., Aux. (of wh. 50 const. L. M's
 Mrs. Josephine M. Hyde, Mrs. Jennie
 D. Sweet), 50.45, S. S., 9.38, Pilgrim Ch.,
 Aux. (Th. Off., 40.23), 89.53, Laurie Guild
 Aux., 10, S. S., 2.40, Plymouth Ch., Aux.,
 24.25, Union Ch., Aux., 523, C. E. Soc., 5,
 S. S., 14.40; Saylesville (with prev. contri.
 const. L. M's Miss Maria Theresa
 Harris, Mrs. Adam Oldfield, Mrs. Joseph
 Milligan), Sayles Mem. Chapel, Y. W.
 M. S., 7.50; Tiverton, Aux., 10.25; West-
 ertly, Y. F. M. C., 4.50, S. S., 10; Woon-
 socket, Globe Ch., C. E. Soc., 7, Prim.
 Class, S. S., 1.50; Wood River Junction,
 Prim. Class, S. S., 66 cts., 2,737 68

Total, 3,037 68

CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Conn. Branch.—Miss Mary I.
 Lockwood, Treas. Danielson, Aux.,
 15.61; Groton, Cong. Ch., S. S., 3, In
 Memoriam, 50; Jewett City, Aux., 7;
 Lebanon, Gleaners Y. L. A., 10; Lisbon,
 Aux., 30.65; New London, First Ch.,
 Aux., 13, Second Ch., Aux., 330; Nor-
 wich, Park Ch., Aux. (of wh. A Friend,
 25 to const. L. M. Miss Elsie D. Brand),
 50, Second Ch., Aux., 55; Pomfret Cen-
 tre, Aux., 28; Preston City, Aux., 20;
 Stonington, Second Ch., Aux., 12, 624 26

Hartford Branch.—Mrs. M. Bradford Scott,
 Treas. Bristol, Aux., 13; Burlington,
 Aux., 14; Burnside, C. R., 2.25; Collins-
 ville, Aux., 58, Hearers and Doers Miss.
 Cir., 20, C. R., 4.50, S. S., 5; Columbia,
 Aux., 65; East Hartford, Aux., 42.25,
 Real Workers Miss. Band, 24, M. C., 5;
 East Windsor, Aux., 23, C. R., 3.35; Glas-
 tonbury, Aux., 242.09, Y. L. N. B., 120,
 M. C., 25; Granby, Aux., 38.25; Hart-
 ford, Asylum Hill Ch., Aux., 3 Farm-
 ington Ave. Ch., C. E. Soc., 25, First Ch.,
 Y. L. F. M. Class, 15, S. S., 15, Fourth
 Ch., Aux., 36.27, Dau. of the Cov., 16.10,
 Miss. Cir., 6, Wethersfield Ave. Ch.,
 34.10, Windsor Ave. Ch., C. R., 1; Ken-
 sington, Aux., 15; Manchester, Second
 Ch., Aux., 93.50; New Britain, South Ch.,
 Aux. (of wh. 25 by Miss J. E. Case const.
 L. M. Mrs. Buell B. Basset), 54.11, Y.
 W. C. League, 18, C. R., 15.14, Jr. C. E.
 Soc., 6.50; Newington, Aux., 81.45, Y.
 W. F. M. Soc., 15.82; Plainville, Mrs. H.
 A. Frisbie, 3; Poquonock, Aux., 30,
 Miss. Cir., 11; Rocky Hill, Aux., 8;
 Rockville, Aux., 50; Simsbury, Aux.,
 28.25, Cov. Cir., 45, M. B., 30; Somers,
 Aux., 28.54; South Coventry, Aux., 13.62;
 South Glastonbury, Aux., 12; South
 Manchester, Aux. (of wh. 75 const. L. M's
 Mrs. Edwin Brainard, Mrs. F. W. Mills,
 Mrs. Calvin Tracy), 96.25; South Wind-
 sor, Miss. Cir., 6; Southington, Aux., 35;
 Strafford Springs, Aux. (of wh. 25 const.
 L. M. Mrs. W. E. Demond), 37.80; Suff-
 field, Aux., 100, L. For. Miss. Soc., 43.71;
 Talcottville, Aux., 103, Dau. of the Cov.,
 18; Terryville, Aux., 56.68; Tolland,
 Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M.
 Mrs. Elizabeth M. Sterry), 9.78; Union-

ville, Aux., 40.45, C. R., 3.25; Vernon Centre, Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. S. M. Beach), 17.20; West Hartford, Aux., 42.22, Jr. Aux., 12, M. C., 5, C. R. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Anna Allen Sternberg); Wethersfield, Aux., 117.33; Willington, Aux., 5; Windsor, Aux., 90.70, C. R., 2.30; Windsor Locks, Aux., 237, Mission Band, 50,	2,543 76
<i>New Haven Branch.</i> —Miss Julia Twining, Treas. Bethel, Aux., 10; Black Rock, S. S., 70 cts.; Bridgeport, West End Ch., Aux., 15; Canton Centre, C. E. Soc., 10; Chester, Prim. S. S., 5; Colebrook, Aux., 40, C. E. Soc., 4; Cromwell, C. R., 15; Greenwich, Second Ch., Aux., 32; Guilford, First Ch., Aux., 80; Haddam, Aux., 20; Higganum, Aux., 25, C. E. Soc., 10; Kent, S. S., 10; Killingworth, C. E. Soc., 5; Meriden, Centre Ch., Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. G. A. Foster, Mrs. J. H. Yale, Mrs. E. C. Hall, Mrs. Edwin McCall, Mrs. S. C. Gilbert, Miss Ida C. Tibbals, Miss Lucy H. Smith); New Haven, Centre Ch., Aux., 100, Grand Ave. Ch., C. R., 13, Yale College Ch., Aux., 5; Northford, Aux., 30, C. E. Soc., 26; Norwalk, Aux., 17.53, Prospect Gleaners, 27; Ridgefield, S. S., 4; Sharon, C. R., 17.85; Sherman, L. M. C., 6.20; Southport, S. S., 30; Stamford, Y. L., 20; Stratford, Aux., 55.25; Thomaston, Prim. S. S., 12; Wallingford, Lilian F. Wells, 5; Washington, C. R. (to const. L. M's Alfred Bellingier, Ruth Buckingham, Burdette Farrand, Henry Lincoln Ferris, Estella L. West), 125; Waterbury, Second Ch., Aux., 5; Winsted, First Ch., Aux., 28.15, C. E. Soc., 10; Woodbury, First Ch., C. E. Soc., 12.44; Fairfield Co. Meeting Th. Off., 19.22,	850 34
Total,	4,108 36

NEW YORK.

<i>New York.</i> —Mrs. A. P. Stokes, 650; James M. Speers, 82.50,	732 50
<i>New York State Branch.</i> —Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas. Berkshire, Aux., 5; Binghamton, First Ch., Aux., 20; Bridge-water, C. E. Soc., 10; Brooklyn, Mrs. T. R. D., 250, Immanuel Ch., Aux., 5.50, Richmond Hill Ch., C. E. Soc., 15, Tompkins Ave. Ch., Aux., 100; Buffalo, First Ch., Lend-a-Hand Cir., 5; Canandaigua, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Zilpha C. Backus, Mrs. E. J. Christian), 25; Coventryville, Aux., 9; Crown Point, Aux., 5; Deansboro, Aux., 10; Fairport, Aux., 40; Flatbush, Aux., 5; Flushing, Aux., 15, Miss Caroline T. Gilman, 5; Fulton, Woman's Miss. Union, 10, In Memory of Loved Ones, 30; Lockport, First Ch., Aux., 5; Madrid, Aux., 5; Middletown, North, Aux., 5; Morrisville, Aux., 5; Nelson, Aux., 14; Newark Valley, Aux., 9; Nyack, Mrs. Harry A. G. Abbe, 5, Mrs. Julia A. J. Abbe, 5; Owego, Aux., 5; Phoenix, Aux., 5; Plymouth, Aux., 15; Poughkeepsie (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Henry Hawkey, Miss Florence Boddin); Pulaski, Aux., 5; South Hartford, Aux., 27; Syracuse, Rally, 3.69; Wading River, Aux., 10; Walton, C. R., 4.50; Wellsville, Mrs. L. A. Marvin, 15, Aux., 10.10; West-	

moreland, Aux., 5.20; White Plains, Aux., 5,	727 99
Total,	1,460 49

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

<i>Philadelphia Branch.</i> —Miss Emma Flavell, Treas. D. C., Washington, First Ch., Mission Club, 101, Prim. S. S., 8.31, Mt. Pleasant Ch., C. E. Soc., 10, Fifth Ch., Aux., 7.50, Prim. S. S., 4.45, C. R., 3.08, Lincoln Temple, Aux., 5, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Fla., Daytona, Aux., 12.50, C. E. Soc., 6; Ormond, C. E. Soc., 1.50; Md., Baltimore, Associate Ch., Aux., 2.14; N. J., Closter, Aux., 3.20; East Orange, First Ch., Aux., 39.34, C. R., 25; Glen Ridge, Aux., 203.50, C. R., 6.50; Jersey City, First Ch., Aux., 31, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Montclair, Aux., 254.50; Newark, Belleville Ave. Ch., Aux., 30.30, Y. W. Aux., 20, First Ch., Aux., 9; Nutley, Aux., 5; Orange Valley, Aux., 26.30, Y. L. M. B., 19; Paterson, Aux., 30.59; Plainfield, Aux., 11.35; Upper Montclair, Howard Bliss M. B., 5; Westfield, Aux., 112.66, The Covenanters, 33.40, Ministering Children's League, 28.52, C. R., 11.48; Woodbridge, Aux., 23.98; Pa., Conneaut Centre, Aux., 7.27 (of wh. 3.27 Th. Off.); Germantown, Jr. Neesima Guild, 13, C. E. Soc., 5; Philadelphia, Central Ch., Aux., 18.50, Y. L. Aux., 15, Snowflakes, 5, Pearl Seekers, 46, Snyder Ave. Ch., Aux., 20, C. E. Soc., 2; Va., Falls Ch., Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Helen C. Raymond), 23; Herndon, Aux., 10, C. E. Soc., 15,	1,280 87
Total,	1,280 87

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington.</i> —Friend,	5 00
Total,	5 00

FLORIDA.

W. H. M. U., Pomona Cong. Ch.,	2 00
<i>South Florida.</i> —Asso., Winter Park, Aux.	16 00
Total,	18 00

ILLINOIS.

<i>Carlinville.</i> —Miss L. M. Lawson,	4 75
<i>Pontiac.</i> —M. L. C.,	1 00
Total,	5 75

MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Moorhead.</i> —Mrs. A. M. Pond,	10 00
Total,	10 00
Donations,	23,306 00
Gifts for Special Objects,	325 60
Legacies,	1,000 00
Total,	\$24,631 60

TOTAL FROM OCTOBER 19, 1902, TO OCTOBER 18, 1903.

Donations,	116,775 81
Gifts for Special Objects,	4,300 65
Legacies,	25,674 65
Total,	\$146,751 11

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ANNUAL REPORT OF FOREIGN SECRETARY.

(Condensed.)

THE W. B. M. P. has added four names to its list of foreign missionaries during the past year. They are as follows:—

Miss Legge, who goes to assist Miss Denton in the girls' school at Kyoto. She goes out at her own expense, and receives no salary the first year. She was born in China of English parentage, and has long wanted to be a missionary. Her father was a noted Chinese scholar, a translator of the Chinese classics, and later professor of Chinese at Oxford, England.

Miss Jean Brown, of the kindergarten work of Foochow, where she has been for three years. Miss Brown has lived in Washington, has many friends there, and the Washington Branch has assumed her support. She is an enthusiast in her work, and has been very successful.

Miss Jones was in China during the Boxer rising, connected with the Houlding Mission, and won the hearts of the Chinese during the trying days of the Tientsin siege. She goes to the North China Mission, and will perhaps be stationed at Peking, to tour among the villages and to hold classes for the women.

The fourth is Miss Nina E. Rice, a recent graduate of Pomona College, who goes out for the first time. Her field of labor is Sivas, and her work will be mostly among Armenians. Miss Rice was born near Oberlin, Ohio, and her call to missionary work came to her in many quiet ways. The work first seemed real and vital to her when her mother began teaching among the Chinese. After teaching school among Mexicans and Indians she met at Pomona College many earnest missionaries and student

volunteers, who made it seem a very natural and sensible thing to go to the foreign field. She came to feel that for all the blessings she had received, a life of loving service was the only return she could make, and she expects to leave Boston about October first. At Sivas she is to take the place of Miss Brewer, whose health has failed. .

We are glad to welcome these young ladies to our fold. We extend to them our love and sympathy, and promise them our support. We shall take added interest in the fields where they are stationed, and trust that together we may labor and work for God.

In all our missionary fields, honest, persistent, patient labor goes on day by day, year in and year out, and sometimes from some vantage ground one may perhaps be privileged to look backward, and by comparison note the progress made, as Miss Denton gives it: "Life is a matter of growth no less here than at home, and in school it is the daily growing that makes little show. There is a steady advance, and I am sure you would feel it, could you see the daily work; but it is difficult to put into a letter the hope and encouragement that you desire to have."

The girls' school in Kyoto celebrated its silver anniversary in June last. The report from the school is encouraging. An advance in the number of students, one hundred and twenty-three having been enrolled; a more thorough grading of the classes; habits of lax discipline overcome; real intellectual growth, and increasing spiritual life and consecration among teachers and pupils, are some of the fruits of the past year. During the twenty-five years of its history, one hundred and twenty-four girls have been graduated from this school, and now with Miss Legge for an assistant we bespeak and expect for it a larger and still more vigorous growth.

MICRONESIA.—The missionaries are rejoicing in a house of rest, on an island about ten miles from Kusaie. It is the gift of the king and his people—a gift of love—and hither the tired missionary may come to find the change of scene and the recreation which otherwise would be impossible.

INDIA.—The return of Rev. J. C. Perkins to India revives our interest in the mission there. The American Board makes provision for only twenty out of the sixty pupils in his school at Tirumangalam,—and he is dependent on outside help and special donations for the support of the other forty. He expresses great gratitude to the W. B. M. P. for their timely donation. Mr. Perkins says, "We are having signs of the presence of God in many parts of the station." In one village where he was preaching in the evening, with Bible in one hand, and a bicycle lamp in the other, the people listened most attentively, and at the close the native pastor suggested that they should ask any who wished to confess Christ to give their names.

Mr. Perkins says: "I trembled as I said yes, and he made the appeal. You may wonder why I trembled. It is a far different matter to stand and confess Christ in the midst of a lot of heathen than in your churches at home. At first there was a dead silence, but it was not long before a man arose out of the crowd, and came to my table and said, 'Give me your pen. I want to be a Christian and will sign my name.' Several others gave me their names, and then confessed Christ before that crowd of heathen, for only about twenty-five of the number were Christians."

The government inspectress has examined the schools under Miss Chandler's care, and while finding some things to criticise, has found much that was very satisfactory. This inspectress is an Eurasian, but an earnest, Christian woman, who is thoroughly in sympathy with mission work and makes suggestions as to how they may improve their schools.

Miss Chandler says: "On the whole I find my teachers doing faithful work. They never know when I am coming to visit a class, and so they have to be at their work pretty faithfully. Considerable difficulty has been experienced on account of the difference in languages of the pupils. The unusual number of weddings celebrated this year has been a source of great interruption, yet I find many who learn the Bible stories eagerly, and who listen to all the little talks I give them."

AFRICA.—The great event of the year at Adams missionary station, South Africa, has been the coming of the Deputation.

The government seems to be making the way harder rather than easier for our missionaries. Recently one man, a graduate of the theological seminary, a teacher and preacher, was seized by the government and obliged to go to work on the railroad.

The weekly prayer meeting for women is maintained, although the attendance has been small, owing to the locusts, which have been terrible this year, and which the women have to fight.

Mrs. Dorward says: "There have always been two, at least, present, enough to claim the promise of His presence. I am sure He was there, for we were not discouraged." Nine girls came to Mrs. Dorward during last term to be dressed and sent to some school. She could not take them all, partly for lack of dresses. She says: "It always hurts when I have to send these girls away. I ask myself, Were they making one last struggle to come out of their darkness, and by sending them back did I take away all desire to try again? And so it goes over and over in my mind. Where are they? I fear they have gone into town. Even the heathen do not like to have their children, girls especially, go to town." The last dresses she used came from California. She says: "The harvesting will be a sad time, for the locusts and the drought have done their work. They never probably worked harder and got less. They look old and careworn. Poor things, their life is a hard one."

CHINA.—Our work at Pagoda Anchorage and Foochow is diversified. It consists of women's classes, day schools, training school for Bible women, and medical work. Most of this work is under the personal supervision of Miss Emily Hartwell, who has been our efficient and faithful correspondent. The medical work is under Dr. Woodhull, who has favored us with an occasional letter.

The coming year we are to add to the above work among the little ones at Foochow with Miss Jean Brown, and with Miss Jones, who has gone to North China Mission, and shall have a share in the women's classes and the village touring in and around Peking.

Miss Brown feels that the work is hampered for the want of a suitable dwelling house for the teachers, and has made an appeal for help to build one. She is busy translating and preparing text-books and story books. There are seven girls in the training department and fifty children in the kindergarten. She has also charge of a woman's station class, which is most promising, nearly all the women being sincere Christians. She spent the summer vacation in the mountains, and was looking forward to the Keswick meetings as a time of spiritual refreshment. She says: "These are all precious, golden days to us. The beautiful things of God's great out of doors have many lessons for us."

BROUSA, TURKEY.—Could you step into this schoolroom some morning when the whole school is assembled for devotions, and look into the bright faces gathered there,—as I have done,—listen to the Scripture lesson, and hear the fresh young voices as they blend in sacred hymn, and see their young heads bowed in prayer, then, with the benediction on them, rising and quietly dispersing to their different class rooms to pursue the lessons of the day, and know that for months and for years this same scene is enacted; could you follow these Christian girls to their homes, and see the consistent lives they lead, and the influence for good they exert in the family, you would realize that the life work of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, exiles from their native land, has not been in vain. Truly, many daughters shall arise to call them blessed. You would realize, also, that not in vain has the W. B. M. P. for more than twenty-five years been putting its money and its prayers into this work.

We are sorry to have to report that Miss Holt has been obliged to return to America on account of her health. Her departure left Mrs. Baldwin and the school in the direst straits. A Miss Allen was on the ground, the daughter of a missionary, and familiar with the language, and she has been secured to fill the vacant place.

God bless all our faithful missionaries everywhere. God bless the societies at home, and those of us who labor in so small a way for the same grand cause. Are we not all one in purpose and aim? One not only with the present day workers, but with those gone before—those who laid the foundations and have entered into rest—and also one with the hosts or the future, that shall shout the Harvest Home. We are all one grand army, and we know we are on the winning side. Our great Captain is invincible, and the ever-increasing host of faithful followers is pressing hard in his footsteps.

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THANKFULNESS.

My God, I thank thee, who hast made
The earth so bright;
So full of splendor and of joy,
Beauty and light;
So many glorious things are here,
Noble and right.

I thank thee, too, that thou hast made
Joy to abound;
So many gentle thoughts and deeds
Circling us round;
That in the darkest spot of earth
Some love is found.

I thank thee more that all our joy
Is touched with pain;
That shadows fall on brightest hours,
That thorns remain;
So that earth's bliss may be our guide
And not our chain.

I thank thee, Lord, that thou hast kept
The best in store;
We have enough, yet not too much
To long for more;
A yearning for a deeper peace
Not known before.

I thank thee, Lord, that here our souls,
Though amply blest,
Can never find, although they seek,
A perfect rest.
Nor ever shall, until they lean
On Jesus' breast.

—*Adelaide Anne Procter.*

A TRIP TO SMYRNA.

BY MISS SUSAN W. ORVIS.

CESAREA, TURKEY-IN-ASIA, June 2, 1903.

I HAVE delayed writing in order to find time to write a little description of the journey to and from the annual meeting at Smyrna.

Dr. and Mrs. Dodd were the others who attended from Talas. We were gone just thirty days. Only eleven of them were spent in Smyrna. We had a six days' wagon journey to Konia (or Iconium as it is better known), and three days from there by rail. On the way home we had a Sunday in this city so familiar to everyone who studies the life of Paul. Our whole journey was over a country rich in historic interest. We saw many places made sacred by their associations with Biblical characters. Smyrna itself, Iconium, Ephesus, where we spent a day, Philadelphia and Sardis are most worthy of mention.

All of the delegates went to Ephesus the Monday after the sessions closed. It was a day long to be remembered by us all. We ate our dinner in the old theatre where the tumult arose in Paul's time. We climbed up the old stone steps to the seats high up on the side of the hill. Then we listened while Dr. Dodd read in a natural tone the nineteenth chapter of Acts. We could hear him very distinctly although at a great distance. At the proper places we shouted back, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" But what mockery it seemed when we looked around us at the ruins of that city once so proud of her strength and beauty. How her glory has departed; and how "our God is marching on!"

At another spot we saw what is claimed to be the tomb of St. Luke. There have been many recent excavations revealing much that is beautiful and grand in its ruins.

At Smyrna we climbed up to the castle on Mt. Pagus and visited Polycarp's tomb. We were in the city at the time of the native Easter, and without any effort saw more of their celebrations than was desirable. It made me think of the Fourth of July in an American city. It was very sad to see them perform so many rites and ceremonies with no meaning save that based upon superstition. It seemed that the people were asking for bread and receiving from the priests a stone. I went into the churches and saw the men and women kiss the hands of the Virgin in a picture, and burn candles before it. It made my heart ache to think that to the worshippers of the false prophet no better idea of Christianity than this has been given.

Sometimes we feel that the Mohammedans are not to be blamed for calling it idolatry, the worship of pictures. It must be a purer religion, one filled

with power of the Spirit, that can lead them to accept Jesus Christ as their Lord and Master.

The friends whom I met at the annual meeting were a rich blessing. Many of the older missionaries felt that this year the sessions were better than usual. The spirit in them all was most inspiring and helpful. Rev. F. W. McCullum from Marash, in bringing to us the report of the great awakening in that field, brought also something of that same blessing, and it created in us an intense desire to have the Spirit manifest his power in us and through us and throughout all our field. We were impressed with the great need in our lives for more earnest prayer and consecration. We have come back to our stations with a more definite purpose to work not only to lift up the people and help them, but most especially to work definitely for the salvation of souls. Will you not join with us in our prayers for this spiritual blessing?

We are to have our graduating exercises in two weeks. Just now we are quite busy with preparations.

Do you know that we remember your meetings always when we gather Friday noon for our little prayer meeting which we have every day? Though we meet at a quarter of one, it is almost the same hour that you meet there.

While on my Smyrna trip I had the opportunity to visit some of our schools in the out-stations and see the needy condition they are in. Since my return, I have been giving a series of talks on primary methods of teaching to our senior girls. Next year we plan to have a more extensive course. These village schools appeal to me most strongly, and some day I hope to see a change in them. They need supervision very much.

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK.

TIENTSIN STATION, NORTH CHINA MISSION, APRIL 30, 1902, TO
APRIL 30, 1903.

Personnel: The beginning of the mission year found Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Mrs. McCann and Miss Patterson in Tientsin, August 1st. Mrs. Wilder left us to make her home in Tung-cho. We have missed her very much, and consider our Tung-cho friends very fortunate to have such an addition to their circle.

In the fall our numbers were increased by the arrival of Miss Mary Porter McCann. If there is anything in a name and its influence, she may yet become a great addition to the working force of the mission.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

The enrollment at the beginning of the mission year was nineteen. Of these only seven were in school before the troubles of 1900. During that school year we had had no serious illness in the school, but on June 10th one of the oldest girls came down with scarlet fever. Fortunately, it was not a serious case; but all the girls had been exposed, and we had no sick ward. After a day spent in the fumes of disinfection we were obliged to dismiss school abruptly without waiting for the closing examinations.

In the fall we opened school with a membership of fifteen; and that has been our average during the year. Three girls were new pupils. We made a small beginning at self-support last year.

After consultation with the helpers it was decided that we might ask half of the tuition paid in the boys' school. This year they pay at the rate of \$4 Mex. per year for each boy; so we raised our tuition to \$2 Mex. for each girl. It hardly pays for their books and writing material, and yet is the reason given for some girls not returning to school this year. It is a convenient excuse; but we feel sure that the real reason in two families is that the foreigners did not help them to pao ch'ou (exact vengeance for relatives killed by the Boxers). As Dr. Arthur Smith says, "A Chinaman will give nine good and sufficient reasons for not doing a thing, and the tenth reason that he does not give at all is the real one."

During the year Mrs. Stanley has taught the highest class in arithmetic and geography, and the girls have made good progress under her efficient instruction.

Mrs. McCann understands the Tonic Sol Fa method, and for the last half year has kindly given the girls four lessons each week, so that their singing is much improved. Mrs. Gammon still conducts the Wednesday prayer meeting, which the girls find most helpful.

The Christian Endeavor meeting is held Sunday morning at nine o'clock. The girls have kept up the meeting very well, and seem most faithful to their pledge. We were asked to send a banner to the International Christian Endeavor Convention this summer to be used in stimulating an interest in missions among Christian Endeavorers at home, and increasing our world-wide fellowship.

As our society is a small one it seemed more fitting that the banner for North China should come from the Peking society with its roll of Christian martyrs. Mrs. Ament says it did them good to prepare and send it, and it will certainly do good at home. It is only a symbol; but symbols have their mission in the world.

During the year three girls have been baptized and five received into the

church on probation. The health of our schoolgirls is a most serious problem. When Miss Patterson returned from mission meeting last year, Wen Kuan, Mrs. Gammon's adopted child, came with her from the Bridgman School. She was already far gone in consumption, and died in the summer. She was a sweet, bright girl.

Only last week one of our brightest girls, Hsin Shan, suddenly began to spit blood. She was at once taken to Dr. Martin, who found one lung affected, although the child did not look ill. We are concerned for Chin Chu, our oldest schoolgirl, who has been taking cod liver oil and tonics all winter. Her lungs are not yet affected, but we fear she will never be strong, the result of the terrible treatment she received as a child. In America, we believe that schoolgirls ought to have sunshine, fresh air, plenty of exercise and nourishing food. Here we limit the number of girls to each sleeping-room; but it is difficult to get them to admit enough fresh air. The school-room is not a very healthy place, although not so bad now as when the school was crowded. Since the property is so soon to be sold it did not seem best to enlarge it.

We have physical exercises in the open court every day, unless prevented by bad weather. The question of food is the difficult one. Last fall we added an oily cake of which they are very fond, and the sick girls have had cod liver oil. But "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," says the old proverb. Ought we to wait until girls are so ill that they must have cod liver oil and expensive medicines? Can we be sure then of saving their lives? How much ought we to permit custom to interfere with health? Should the fear of spoiling our pupils prevent us from giving the nourishing food that may really be needed to preserve good health? We cannot but be troubled by these questions when we see so many bright, promising girls break down and go in consumption.

WOMAN'S WORK.

We asked for another lady for woman's work last year. With our small force it has been impossible to do the work we would like to see done. It was not possible to call a station class last fall. We hoped to hold one after Chinese New Year's, but not enough country women could come in then. We shall certainly plan for a station class in the fall or early winter; but it will have to be held in Tientsin, and cannot be so satisfactory as work done in the country.

We need two or three Bible women, and have not even one. Mrs. Chang, who has been doing voluntary work as a Bible woman, may train into one; but for several good reasons it has not seemed wise as yet to employ her.

But in spite of all drawbacks twelve women have been received into the church on probation, four of them from the Laofa district. In Tientsin native city, we have had a steady, though small, increase in attendance at the Thursday afternoon and Sunday morning meetings for women. Last Sunday morning we could not but be pleased with the interest of the women in the annual meeting and the way they prayed for it. At the home chapel the women have been faithful in their attendance at church and Sunday school. Should our new location be on the river bank near Hsi Ku, there would be great opportunity for work up the river toward the Tung-cho field. The east side of the river is part of the Tientsin field, but we have no workers to put in there. To do the work here and in the rest of our country field we must have a lady for woman's work. Some one has said that "the need, the need known, and the ability to meet that need constitute a call." How many there are at home who have ability but do not realize the need. May the call be made so imperative that they needs must hear and obey. It is so easy to say, "There are yet four months and then cometh harvest," but the Lord says, "Behold, I say unto you, lift up your eyes, and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest."

NOTE.—Chin Chu is the rescued slave child, whose pitiful story I told you long ago. Hsi Ku is a place you ought to know about. Here the Seymour relief expedition, having failed to reach Peking, and being hard pressed by Chinese troops, captured the arsenal and held out until relief came from Tientsin. The Tientsin Imperial University, formerly situated in the foreign settlement, is being rebuilt at Hsi Ku, on the site of the old arsenal. There are many Chinese villages, suburbs of the city, near at hand. It will be a better site for our work.

A BIT FROM MEXICO.

These things show how much the Mexicans appreciate the effort made to send them the gospel:—

It was ten o'clock at night when Miss Pauline Vance reached the Colegio at Chihuahua, Mexico, but the girls had illuminated the patio with Chinese lanterns, and prepared a little feast in honor of her arrival. That meant a great deal to them, for in that country such things are very expensive. After supper had been eaten they took her to her own special room, which they had decorated with flowers and greens. Across one end of the room was the word "welcome" in large gilt letters intertwined with mistletoe. She found afterward that they had walked two miles outside the city on two successive days to find the mistletoe.

The very first day one little fellow in the kindergarten, as she passed near

him, seized her hand and covered it with kisses. She could not understand his Spanish, but he was evidently very grateful for something.

Miss Perez and Miss Romero, who graduated from Colegio Chihuahuensi several years ago, drifted back to the mother school, and have made most efficient helpers in every way,—earnest, consecrated, Christian young women. They understand English well.

Miss Vance rises at five in the morning to recite her own Spanish lesson at six, and is often busy until 9 P. M.

THANKFULNESS.

BY FRANCES MAY BLATCHFORD.

“WERE there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine? Were there none found that returned to give glory to God save this stranger?” These questions of pain from the heart of Christ have been asking for nineteen hundred years, and yet they seem spoken as if for the first time now.

That unique company of Christ and his disciples were *en route* to Jerusalem. They had not gone far from the active Galilean Lake, indeed had hardly left the borders of that province of sunshine and flowers to enter Samaria. They were about entering a village—nameless as far as the record tells. Just at the edge of the little town, the blessed, weary Traveler was arrested by distant, hollow cries for mercy. The gray company was one of loathsome lepers. Christ turned to see, and sent out over the intervening space an instant message of hope. For by commanding them to show themselves to the priest, He implied the miracle of healing at hand. Otherwise the priest, according to the strict law, would but pronounce them “unclean” again and send them into a second exile more hopeless than the first. Christ’s words would have been but mockery unless the healing were understood. Their need was desperate; such a suggestion was not slow to rouse their faith, and with one impulse they started. They had not gone far when their disease fell from them like a garment of rags, and they were changed men.

But the tragedy of this picture is that only one cure out of the ten would seem complete—complete for the men themselves. It would appear that several if not all of the nine remaining were Jews, the one completely healed being a despised Samaritan. He alone of the ten forgot his personal safety, he alone forgot his personal respectability, and realizing his cure in one moment of over-powering gratitude poured out his heart to the divine Physician. “When he saw that he was healed,” so the matchless story runs, “he turned back with a loud voice glorifying God; and he fell upon his face at his feet, giving him thanks; and he was a Samaritan.”

He recognized the greatness of the gift, he knew the Giver, and prostrate in the dust he sent up his whole heart in that thanksgiving cry.

What was in this nameless Samaritan which in this crisis of his life has made his thankfulness immortal?

First came his full recognition of the gift, then his recognition of the Giver, and throughout the experience his childlike humility. Are these three conditions always necessary to a genuine spirit of thankfulness?

Jesus Christ, in one of his wonderful recorded prayers, said: "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou didst hide these things from the wise and understanding, and didst reveal them unto babes; yea, Father, for so it was well pleasing in thy sight." Why did our Lord specially thank God that only babes could receive his revelations? Because "except ye become as little children ye cannot see the kingdom of God." If one cannot see the gift of God one cannot thank God for it. And again, if one does not recognize God as the giver, one cannot bring him thanks.

The woman of Sychar—a fellow Samaritan with the transformed leper—this hardened, disdainful woman, was given her first glimpse into the radiant land of praise when she listened to those pleading words, "If thou knewest the gift of God and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink, thou would'st have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water."

Have we turned like little children toward that everlasting kingdom? Do we realize we now hold the gift of God?

A great English teacher has recently said, "I would go so far as to say that if a man were thoroughly thankful he could commit no sin."

—From *Mission Studies*.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE INTERIOR.

Mrs. S. E. HURLBUT, TREASURER.

RECEIPTS FROM SEPTEMBER 10 TO OCTOBER 10, 1903.

COLORADO	635 36	MISCELLANEOUS	151 07
ILLINOIS	5,790 97	Receipts for the month	\$19,001 13
INDIANA	65 15	Previously acknowledged . . .	46,899 96
IOWA	2,416 81	Total since October, 1902 . . .	\$65,901 09
KANSAS	785 75	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DEBT.	
MICHIGAN	1,214 21	Receipts for the month	56 30
MINNESOTA	681 44	Previously acknowledged	3,165 19
MISSOURI	718 69	Total since October, 1902 . . .	\$3,221 49
MONTANA	2 50	ADDITIONAL DONATIONS FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS.	
NEBRASKA	718 86	Receipts for the month	95 53
NORTH DAKOTA	166 08	Previously acknowledged	409 57
OHIO	2,876 46	Total since October, 1902 . . .	\$505 10
OKLAHOMA	11 00		
SOUTH DAKOTA	474 02		
WISCONSIN	2,089 99		
WYOMING	139 56		
KENTUCKY	23 21		
NEW YORK	10 00		
CHINA	30 00		

Mrs. E. M. WILLIAMS, Ass't Treas.

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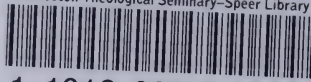


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